B.S.A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B.S.A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 13– BOMBAY FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1926 ONE ANNA

ON THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ARCHIVES

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES;

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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	Local.	Moffusil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

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TICKETS AMERICAN EXPRESS TOURS

HOMEWARD PASSAGE

Do you plan to go home next season via Suez or the Pacific? If so now is the time to register for your accommodation.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Inc.,
(Incorporated in U. S. A.)
240, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
Safeguard your Travel Funds by carrying AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
16 Jan.	RANCHI ..		16,657
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,080
30 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
13 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 „	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6 Mar.	CHINA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
13 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20 „	RAZMAK o ..	..	10,602
27 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 „	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..	..	15,993
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

o Terminates voyage at Marseilles, passengers for London by Sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."

† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,

1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.

2nd Saloon to London £54, and £56,

2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March, 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Jan.	WARFIELD* ..	6,000
4th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
18th Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
18th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARCHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
19th Jan.	KASHMIR .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia
31st „	KIDDERPORE*	China & Japan.
31st „	NIRPURA* ..	China & Japan.
2nd Feb.	NALGORA*	China & Japan.
5th „	MASULA* ..	China & Japan.
16th „	LAHORE* ..	China & Japan.
2nd Mar.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia.
1st Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
15th Jan.	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
16th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
18th „	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
20th „	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf Ports.
20th „	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shanghai Maru ..	M. Takiguchi	4104	6 Jan.	16 Jan.
Baron Napier ..	J H Thomson	..	13 „	24 „
Toyooka Maru ..	S. Tsuji	7094	15 „	29 „
xMorioka Maru ..	S. Amano	4469	16 „	20 „
Liverpool Maru ..	....	5864	21 „	30 „
Tottori Maru ..	G. Masuda	5973	20 „	3 Feb.
*Tamba Maru ..	J. Fujisawa	5845	29 „	12 „
Muroran Maru ..	Z. Hirai	5374	12 Feb.	24 „
Hakata Maru ..	G. Matsushita	5970	16 „	2 Mar.

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore —	300	200	140	100
Hongkong —	475	320	215	145
Shanghai —	530	354	240	160
Kobe —	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telep No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN

DO YOU KNOW OF

A very useful book which is steadily stealing into every Indian household and abroad? It is "KAM SHASTRA"—a guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity. If you have not yet perused its useful pages, get a copy. A Post Card will bring it to your home.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar (Kathiawad).

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital	F60,000,000	£6,666,666
Reserve Funds	F43,196,861	£3,599,738

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Medan	Djocja	Pontianak
Bandjermasin	Kota Radja	Solo
Sourabaya	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
E. P. HOOGENSTEYN, Mng. Agent.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

FINEST CEMENT made in INDIA

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars:—

APPLY TO:

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,

70, Medows Street, Fort, : : : : : : : : : : : : : BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

A GOOD ADVICE.

The best remedy for a family man who is sick of worrying ever the question "How to provide my family after my death" is "INSURANCE POLICY." Insure to-da with the East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., and you will worry no more. Very attractive plans. Tables XII and XIII with guaranteed bonus a speciality in Insurance line. Agents wanted. Apply to:—

DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.
Head Office,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and size.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

Dr. D. Writer & Co,
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

INSURANCE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in India)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.

CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE Badham Pile Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES

AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc also be had.

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

For further particulars write to:—

M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROP. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD BOMBAY

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Cornea Ulcer, redness etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by ourCocoanut Brand "Lotus Honey"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed, Trial Solicited. Dram Rs. 2-8. 2 DramsRs. 4 0 Ask free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA Co., B. and C. OFFICE
Kandi, Bengal, India.
Tel "Ulcer," Kandi

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION.

for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.

Apply—
S. N. GUNDI
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST, BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegram: GUNDISAN
Telephone No. 42118.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SCIENCE TEACHER. Apply sharp with testimonials and pay, CHAIRMAN, English School, AMOD.
A R2464

WANTED—AGENTS on Pay and Commission to sell the shares of a well-established limited coal company. Apply with certificates and references to Box No. 1173, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle."
A R2462A

WANTED.—A COMPOUNDER for Dispensary at Desaipur, Cutch. Apply CHAPSI BHARA & CO., Danabunder, Bombay.
A R2441

WANTED—Experienced and well INFLUENCED AGENTS in all the Chief Cities in India, Burma, and Ceylon, for sale of Brass goods, such as Furniture Fittings, and Building Materials, manufactured in India. Guaranteed best quality and standard goods. Apply immediately to Box No. 1169, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2447

WANTED—An ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER for School Board, Bulsar Municipality on Rs. 75/- to 100/- rising up to Rs. 125/-. Candidates should be at least an Under-Graduate with five years' Educational Experience. Applications with copies of testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned on or before 31st January, 1926. P. D. BULSARKER, Chairman, School Board, Bulsar.
A 24823

SALARY RS. 100—260 PER MONTH IN 30 DAYS. We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely New SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS. BY CORRESPONDENCE. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. Two days' FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. Rawalpindi.
F

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL, LD,,

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6. Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

MADHAVASHRAM

'Phone 42484.

Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus

GIRGAON : : : : BOMBAY

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

REALLY EARN THOUSANDS, knowing our schemes. Particulars eight annas. CHAKSHUJIVAN DEPOT, Khatalvada (Thana).
N R2463

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21936.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
[illegible] St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Poll on the Resolution specified below moved at the Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on the 12th December, 1925, will, as declared by the Chairman at the Meeting, be taken at the Morarjee Goculdas Hall, Kalbadevi, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 16th January, 1926, between 12 noon and 5 p.m. (S. T.).

RESOLUTION:

"That the qualification of a Director shall be the holding of shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 75,000 instead of Rs. 30,000 as at present."

Dated this 14th December, 1925.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE,
Chairman,
Sixth Ordinary General Meeting.
C24638

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—An experienced OVERSEER on a salary of Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50 per month. Apply to STATE ENGINEER, Morvi State, Kathiawar.
24765

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED, for general information, that as from the 1st February, 1926, the Registered Offices of the following Companies, the Fort Office and the Building Department Office of the Tata Construction Co., Ltd., will be located at the Third Floor, Phoenix Building, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.—

(1) The Tata Construction Co., Ltd.
(2) Messrs. Marsland Price and Co., Ltd.
(3) The Hume Pipe and Concrete Construction Co. (India), Ltd.

B. D. SARDESAI,
Secretary.

Love Lane, Mazagon,
Bombay, 13-1-1926.
C24831

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1947 of 1924.

KESHAVLAL POONJARAM and another .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

ABDUL KARIM HAJI JAFFER and another .....Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 22nd day of June, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 15th day of January, 1926, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses and shops standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Chakla Street, formerly called 2nd. Koombharwada Street and to East side of Dhobi Lane, formerly called 1st Koombharwada Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty-eight square yards or thereabouts according to the Collector's records and two hundred and forty-four square yards and five-ninths of another square yard according to the old title deed and bounded, on or towards the North by the property formerly and now belonging to Maneckji Nassarwanji Petit, on or towards the South partly by the property belonging to Haji Habib but now to Haroon Adam and partly by the property formerly belonging to Fazar Mahomed but now to Jusab Sidik, on or towards the East by the Chakla Road and on or towards the West by Dhobi Lane and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 645 and 1282, New No. 6324, Old Survey No. 2/1017, 1015, 3/1015 and New Survey No. 2138 and Cadastral Survey No. 750 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B Nos. 472, 728 (2) and Street Nos. 208, 10 and 17-21, Chakla Street and Dhobi Lane and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Receiver appointed herein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA and CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14K, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of November, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
24649

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers And Commission Agents
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 100 TONS (1,200 BAGS) BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th January, 1926, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), by order of Messrs. Jetha Devji and Co., at their Godown at Nowroji Road Hill Estate Plot No. B 1 (A) of Bombay Improvement Trust, New Chinch Bunder, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. The Indian Supply Syndicate, the defaulting Purchasers:—

100 tons (1,200 bags) Brown Bold Linseed 85/15.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT LAMINGTON ROAD, BALARAM STREET, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, under instructions from Messrs. Jamsetjee Rustomjee and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees-in-possession, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Bai Ladoobai Balkrishna Pedneker, and Harischandra Baburao Pedneker and by virtue of the power of sale given to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 23rd December, 1922, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 16th January, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land, admeasuring 289.44 square yards or thereabouts known as Plots No. 10-11, on the plan of Bai Hamabai J. K. Mehta and Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, of their Chuna Bhathi Estate, lying and being on a 45 feet road off Foras Road, Grant Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, forming part of a larger piece of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 13533, 13535, 13906, 13909, 13914, 13944 and 13955 and New Survey No. 6984 and Cadastral Survey No. 152 together with the messuages, tenement and hereditaments standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 4448 (1) and E 2718 and Street No. 3 (in the deeds stated as Ward Nos. 4434, 44 and 7 and 4448 and Street No. 1-2-3 and 3), all which premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Hareshwar Mahadeo Pandit, on or towards the South by the property of Jehangir Framjee Bharucha, on or towards the West by the public road called, and on or towards the East by the property of Khatizabai Chhotani and Hazarba Chhotani.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Jamsetjee Rustomjee and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees in possession, at their Office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS AND BUSINESSMEN.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY IN BUSINESS LOCALITY SITUATE AT FORT STREET, FRERE ROAD, NEAR ALEXANDRA DOCK RED GATE, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWSJEE & CO., will under instructions of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Co., Attorneys for Salemahomed Elias, the Receiver appointed by consent Order, dated the 9th day of March, 1925, made in the High Court Suit No. 3622 of 1924, (Majid Abdul Razak and another vs. Abdul Hamid Suleman Abdul Wahed and others) and pursuant to the power of sale given to the said Receiver by another consent Order dated 16th day of April, 1925, made in the said suit sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 15th day of January, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Fort Street on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate, belonging to the said Trustees in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 480 1/9th square yard or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land revenue under New Survey No. 8480, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1187 of the Fort Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2889 (1A) and Street No. 20A, bearing Rent Roll No. 889 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay now in the occupation of Hirabai widow of Bomanji Ratanji Shroff, on or towards the West by land belonging to the said Trustees and now in the occupation of Dossabhoy Framji Dubash on or towards the North by land of the Trustees and beyond that by the Alexandra Dock Wall and on or towards the South by Fort Street and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor and are comprised in the Indenture of lease, dated the 16th day of November, 1920.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. MAHOMED ALI and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, 15, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

N. B.—The said premises are open for inspection. The property may be sold by private offer before the day of auction, and the offers may be received at the office of Messrs. Mahomed Alli and Co. or at the undersigned.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

"WONDERFUL FUTURE"

One year with full character Re. 1, years Rs. 3. Send birth particulars or time of writing.
EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.

AUCTION SALES

BYREN & CO.

Auctioneers, 87, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SALE OF SURPLUS SURGICAL APPLIANCES AND INSTRUMENTS AND EXCISEABLE DRUGS.

Under instructions from the Officer-in-Charge, Government Medical Store Depot, Bombay, Messrs. BYREN & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 18th January, 1926, at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.) at the Medical Store Depot, Bellasis Road, Byculla, all the Surplus Surgical Instruments, Appliances and Exciseable Drugs.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

NOTE.—Bids for Exciseable Drugs will only be accepted from parties holding excise permits.

BYREN & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO

180, Apollo Street, Fort.

FURNITURE SALE AT KING'S CIRCLE, DADAR.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dadar, near the King's Circle, and 5 minutes' walk from Matunga (G. I. P.) Station, near the Police Office, very valuable and handsome made-to-order dining, drawing, verandah and bed-room furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, made to order, sliding dining table, arm and without arm-chairs, mirror back sideboard and dumbwaiters, very rich large and small carpets, drawing room suites, Chesterfield suites, fancy cabinets, ornaments, figures, phonographs, roll top writing tables, glass door book cases, one lot valuable books single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, cloths and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, K. oil table lamps, screens, purdahs, perambulator, hat stands, ice box, utensils, also one Douglas combination motor cycle, garden pots, etc., etc. The property of G. Wallace Home and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

29, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23409.

BONAFIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN MOTOR CAR ACCESSORIES AND MOTOR CAR OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CAR ACCESSORIES AND DUNLOP AND EVANS MAKE MOTOR TYRES AND TUBES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction in convenient lots THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th day of January, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. S. T.), at the shop in Raval Buildings, opposite Messrs. Powell and Co. on Lamington Road, by order of the concerned.

Dunlop and Evans make brand new motor tyres, 875 x 105 and tubes 880 x 135 as also chains and regulators for Pearless Lories.

Terms:—25 per cent deposit and delivery within 3 days.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Baliwalla & Homi
BOMBAY.

179, Hornby Road (Opp. Whiteaway) & 319, Kalbadevi Road

SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MANUFACTURERS OF THE KRYPTOK, TORIC, CROOKES AND OTHER COMPLICATED OPTHALMIC LENSES.

AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS.

AMUSEMENTS.

WARNER BROTHERS

CLASSIC OF THE SCREEN PRESENT

WESLEY BARRY

IN

"HEROES OF THE STREET"

An EXTRA! fine evening's entertainment is offered to you in "Freckles" latest hit

"Felix Tries to Rest"

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

The World's News in Pictures Longer and More Interesting.

TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P. M.
NOW PLAYING AT THE
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND SUCCESS
SECOND WEEK GREAT RUSH.
THE SHARDA FILM CO'S.
Historical Masterpiece Picture

SAURASTRA VEER

With a Novelty in the Film on the American Style

BEAUTIFUL DANCE
By a Beautiful Nightingale.
By Special Arrangement with the Film Co

Same Dance which you were seeing formerly on the screen, will be seen by you on the stage.

Avail of the Opportunity,
Time and Rates as Usual

KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road.

PATRIOTS COME AND SEE

Mr. B. G. HORNIMAN

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.
To-Night and during This Week
AT
KRISHNA CINEMA

where a complete Film of his arrival at Kalyan and the Procession through Streets of Bombay will be shown

DUBASH THEATRE.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the

MAHARAJA SAYAJI RAO GAEKWAR
BARODA STATE

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI

Baliwala Grand Theatre,
TARDEO, GRANT ROAD

LAST TWO WEEKS LAST TWO WEEKS
SATURDAY 16th Jan. 1926 at 8-30 p.m.
SHAKUNTAL
SUNDAY, 17th Jan. 1926 at 3 P. M.
EKACHA-PYALA

RATES AS USUAL and BOOKING in morning from 8 to 11 and Evening from 3 to 8 at the THEATRE.

MANAGER.

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AMUSEMENTS

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

FOR THE LOVERS OF

INDIAN MUSIC

PYARASAHEB

The Renowned Singer of Calcutta

WILL GIVE

A GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT

AT

RIPON THEATRE

CORNER GRANT ROAD

On SATURDAY, the 16th JANUARY, at 9-30 P. M. (S. T.)

Pyarasaheb has brought down with him a few

BEAUTIFUL BENGALI DANCERS

who will Entertain the Public with Their Unique

ENCHANTING DANCE.

BOOKINGS AT THE THEATRE

Book Your Seats Early to avoid disappointment.

VISWA BHARAT LAXMI EXHIBITION

OLD COTTON GREEN COMPOUND, (COLABA).

Open from 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

From 31st December, 1925 to 31st January, 1926.

COME and SEE

1. EXHIBITS FROM AL PARTS OF INDIA.
2. THE ART GALLERY IS A SPLENDID COLLECTION WORTH SEEING.
3. PHADKE'S FINE ARTS (Wax Shows) quite new to the Public. Latest productions including death of Deshbhandhu Das and other prominent figures.

WONDERFUL BABY WITH 4 HANDS, 4 LEGS, 2 BACKS, and 1 HEAD.

Indian Palna	The Three Headed man	Panorama
Ocean Waves	The Human Spider	Periscope
Char-o-Plane	The Floating Girl	The Aeroplane.
Etc.	Etc.	Etc.

AMUSEMENTS.

4. (a) EGYPTIAN, SPANISH AND TURKISH DANCE of Continental fame.
5. (b) MYSORE DANCE—Girls from Mysore will entertain with quite a novel specimen of musical art. Don't fail to listen to Sri Nilamma and Master Chandra (under 10 years) playing on 22 Instruments.
6. GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENTS BY DARE DEVIL DANDY GEORGE.

AMUSEMENTS START FROM 6-30 P. M.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY DAY

N. B.—Sassoon Dock Tram Service brings you Direct to the Exhibition Gate and takes you back Home.

Sprains, Bruises!

Rely on Sloan's to Kill the Pain— No rubbing

You get quick relief from painful Sprains, Strains and Bruises with Sloan's Liniment. Lay on gently a little Sloan's—instantly you feel its warming, soothing influence at work—congestion is dispersed—swelling reduced—and the pain goes with amazing rapidity.

No painful rubbing—no waiting—Sloan's Liniment brings relief and comfort the moment you use it.

That is why Sloan's is kept handy by thousands of men and women, ready if need be to quell a riot of pain from Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica or Neuritis as well as to stop the pain and prevent swelling and congestion due to sprains, strains or bruises. Use Sloan's—it is *your protection* from pain.

"SLOAN'S GAVE GREAT RELIEF"

Mr. J. Thacker, St. Patrick's House, Sta Paul's Road, Peterboro' writes:—"I had a fall and badly bruised and sprained my knee. I tried nearly everything without effect, but after using Sloan's Liniment, I found great relief. There is nothing better than Sloan's Liniment."

Sloan's Liniment

KILLS PAIN

No rubbing—apply lightly for quick relief from pain of

RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, NEURITIS, SPRAINS, STRAINS, CRAMP, BACKACHE, STIFFNESS

Sold by all chemists and bazars.

Representatives for India: Muller & Phipps (India), Ltd., 14-16 Green St, Bombay; 21 Old Court House St., Calcutta; and Branches.

BOMBAY RACES.

8TH DAY SATURDAY 16TH JANUARY.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

(First race starts at 1-45 p.m.)

THE NEWMARKET PLATE—Distance 9 furlongs. Time 5-15 p.m.

Stanhope 9/7; Greenfinch 9/5; Portsoy 8/11; Kaser Girl 8/6; Husky 8/6; Cintra 8/3; Courier 7/13; Stone Marten 7/9; Ulster Ally 7/8; Very Little 7/7; Whispering 7/7; Carton Pierre 7/6; Miss Evans 7/6; Lomond Hills 6/13.

The two top weights not having accepted, weights have been raised 4lbs.

THE KEMPTON PARK PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs. Time 5-45 p.m.

Frater 9/7; Frey 9/3; Acre 8/11; Yaltoi 8/11; Minority 8/10; Ballyfare 8/0.

THE ST. LEONARD'S HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile. Time 4-45 p.m.

Swithin 9/10; Aldergrove 9/4; Gay Ditty 9/4; Churchtown 9/0; Footpedal 8/5; Sance 8/3; Finnart's Bay 8/2; Riverine 7/7; Love glass 7/3.

THE QUEENSLAND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong. Time 3-45 p.m.

Jovial 9/1; Steel Blue 8/8; Rock Rose 8/5; Musk Rat 8/4; Longleat 8/0; Desert Gold 7/13; Allensmore I 7/7; Gaybrook 7/2; De Careful 6/12; Expectant 6/12.

THE SION PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs. Time 4-15 p.m.

Security 9/0; Zoolfakar 8/13; Ishalfah 8/8; Shahabad 8/8; Kusra 8/7; Bucknell 8/6; Shahzada 8/4; Amanra 8/4; Sannayet 8/2; Rehearsal 8/2; Simbis 8/1; Aftab 8/1; Silver Cloud 7/13; Kadir Hajaz 7/9; Wadi 7/7.

THE SION PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs. Time 6.15 p.m.

Ballard 9/0; Costa Rica 8/12; Malikizaman 8/12; Commander 8/12; Portcullis 8/9; Prince Royal 8/9; Mahir 8/8; Nassim 8/8; Hamiar 8/6; Bismark 8/3; Sinnan 8/2; Sicab 8/2; Butterfly 8/1; Kitchener 7/13; Rex 7/12; My Fancy 7/2.

THE MOSUL PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs. Time 1-45 p.m.

Sabiq 7/9; Rose Royal 7/9; Muscat 8/10; Taimurlung 8/4; Fatha 8/4; Roseville 8/9; Riyad 7/9; Minister 8/4; Little John 7/9; Thaboor 7/9; Faleh Khan 8/4; Cheer Up 8/9; Braganza 8/9; Sam's Dream 7/9; Monsoon 7/9; Rafiz 7/9; Favil 8/10.

THE MOSUL PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs. Time 2.15 p.m.

Mansoor Beg 7/9; Mooltan 7/9; Minto 7/9; Mohul Hill 8/9; Wardulmuluk 7/9; Hoojaz 7/9; Kafoor 8/9; Sultan Beg 8/4; Baheer 7/9; Silver Dawn 7/9; Never-in-Doubt 7/9; Rasool 8/4; Francis II 7/9; Variety 7/9; Abdul Karim 7/9; Fakir Forad 7/9; Jreban 8/10.

THE MOSUL PLATE. Division III.—Distance 7 furlongs. Time 2-45 p.m.

Tiffah 7/5; Shanghai 7/5; Saju 7/5; Mount Blanc 8/4; Saifulmulk 7/9; The Eagle 7/5; Good Luck 7/5; Fly Away 7/5; Nathioo Pasha 8/4; Success 8/5; Amar 7/5; Ebrahim Beg 8/0; Wild Cherry 8/4; School 7/5; Saad (late Khalid) 7/5; Lanka 7/5.

THE MOSUL PLATE. Division IV.—Distance 7 furlongs. Time 3-15 p.m.

Kurdistan 8/7; Bonzo 8/7; Dana 8/5; Safeer 8/9; Promise (late Alcis) 8/4; Red Flag 8/2; Charing Cross 8/2; Salonic 7/9; Benares 7/9; Mijbas 8/2; Sabah 8/4; Kummaruzzaman 7/5; Mubarak II 7/9; Milloo 8/7; Amalfi 8/2; Durban 7/5.

NOTICE.

The Doncaster Plate, Bombay Winter Meeting, 9th Day, having failed to fill, has been declared void.

9th DAY WEDNESDAY 20th JAN.

ENTRIES.

THE DONCASTER PLATE—Distance 1½ miles.

H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Purser.
Mr C N Wadia's Maryland.
Mr R H Gahagan's Charles William.
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Henri.
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Marmion.
This race may be declared void.

THE AYRSHIRE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Mr N A Kazi's Lucky Lad.
Mr J N DeSouza's My Realm.
Mr R R S's Wasp.
Mr A M Somji's Murmansk.
Mr C N Walia's Churchtown.
Major A W Molony's George Phillips.
Nawabzada Saiyiduzzafar Khan's Miss Evans
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Marmion.
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Sance.
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Prey.
Messrs Heath and W Bird's Green Islet.
H H the Maharaja of Nawanagar's Lomond Hills

THE ROCKHAMPTON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr N A Kazi's Ulster Lad.
Mr A Templeman's Love Glas.
Messrs G E D Langley and S Askuran's Revue.
Mr R R S's Poet's Dream
Mr C N Wadia's Pandomarten
Mr R H Gahagan's Allensmore I.
Mr R H Gahagan's Lomo.
Nawabzada Saiyiduzzafar Khan's Summer's Joy.
Mr C Vaz's Cronan.
Mr Heath's Jovial.
Messrs Heath and W Bird's Riverine.
Mr Eve's Rock Rose.
Mr J Reynolds' Bridgmaa.
Mr M C Patel's Steel Blue.
H H the Maharaja of Nawanagar's Desert Gold.
Mr Noble's Musk Rat.

THE CRONTETH HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs G E D Langley and S Askuran's Golden Hours.
Mr R R S's Polo King.
Mr Vivian's Eltonian.
Mr C N Wadia's Coleby.
Major A W Molony's Eze
Mr R H Gahagan's Whit Week.
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Minority.
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Finnart's Bay.
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Whispering.
Mr Heath's Discobolus.
Messrs Heath and M Majmuddin's Stone Marten.
Messrs Heath and W Bird's Riverine.
Mr S C Petit's Belle Syme.
Mr J A Wadia's Prose and Verse.
Mr J A Wadia's Silver Charm.

THE MAHIM PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Mr Abdulla Mana's Sahoo.
Mr Abdulla Mana's Adwan.
Mr Hossein Tamavi's Dilawar.
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Roscoff.
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Mamnoon.
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Hazal.
Mr Marks' Squire.
Mr Dawood Isak's Cardiff.
Mr R R S's Zulu.
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Kelvin Boy.
Mr Heath's Silver Thrush.
Mr Heath's Mayiah.
Messrs Heath and M Najmuddin's Hawam.
Messrs M L Godse and G Kanji's Khataf.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Gosub.
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Governor.
Mr Eve's Mandil.
Mr Eve's Chieftein.
Messrs R Kashibhoy and A D Jaitaji's Karikata.

THE BELLASIS PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Abdulla Mana's Rummah.
Mr Abdulla Mana's Bairaq.
Mr Faayad Sulloman's Gutjamal.
Mr Faayad Sulleman's Sabah.
Mr C F MacPherson's Gunch Bowl.
Mr Bravo's Koowar.
Mr Ebrahim Sulleman's Pride.
Mr Ebrahim Sulleman's Muscat.
Mr M H Ismail's Watee.
Mr A A Ali bin Talib's Creamrose
Mr A A Khairaz's Goolfahab.
Mr J H Mashat's Leachman.
Mr J H Mashat's Favourite
Mr E F Hardy's Marconi (late Muwafak).
Mr M Najmuddin's Zirgam.
Mr M Najmuddin's My Moon.
Mr M Najmuddin's Mikdum.
Mr S S Khooba's Mahfooz.
Mr Abbas Faraj Shap Shan's Gentle Prince.
Mr A D Contractor's Dawood.
Mr M R Patel's Nashat Beg.
Mr R Noormahomed's Noori.
Mr T M Goculdas' Trusty.
Mr Marks' Denmark.
Messrs H K Mahomad and M H Ahmedbhoy's Mooharib.
Mr H K Mahomed's Fayez.
Mr Ali Dham's Red Lips.
Mr Esmail Hashum's Laffy.
Mr A S Bassam's Kowkab.
Mr G Peerbhoy's Mashook.
Mr Syed Naji Syed Rashid's Saifulmalk.
Mr Syed Naji Syed Rashid's Marzook.
Mr Khadari A Rehman's Marseilles.
Messrs M H Taliba Adam's Koorish.
Mr M Shaffi's Taj.
Mr M Shaffi's Nainava.
Mr Syed Mustapha's Towfik.
Mr Syed Mustapha's Arab Prince.
Mr Mahomed Barconi's Nayim.
Messrs Yussuff Haroon and A H Ajam's Beauty.
Mr Syed Amin's Hurchan.
Mr F N Furdoonji's Make Sure.
Mr H M J Talib's Weldon.
Mr D N Zodge's Golden Key.
Mr P R Jugoomoney's Esser.
Mr Moosa Fazas' Hopeful.
Mr F Rahamat's Cairo.
Mr R R S's Sabir.
Mr C N Wadia's Royal George.
Mr Haji Hadi's Ghadar.
Mr Salim Sulleman's Samurwind.
Mr Salim Sulleman's Subaul-Khair.
Mr Mahomed Jamoor's Mirin.
Mr Mahomed Jamoor's Simmah
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Najim Beg.
Messrs Heath and W Bird's Generous.
Messrs Heath and W Bird's Mansoor Beg.
Messrs Heath and W Bird's Harry Johnson.
Messrs Heath and W Bird's The Eagle.
Mr H Kadum's Riyak.
Mr H Kadum's Hindoostan.
Mr J E Patel's Nadir Shah
Mr Ayub Asad's Tiger King
Mr Ayub Asad's Amood
Mr Mahomed Ebrahim's Naddas.
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Cheerful.
Mr Saled Moosa's Dukes.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Kanze.
Mr H M Bharucha's Sutki Beg.
Dr J E Bharucha's Howdah.
Mr Mahomed Khataf's Midhat.
Mr Syed Nayif's Najian
H H Mir of Khairpur's Moostasher.
H H Mir of Khairpur's Zaid.
Mr Ahmed Hassan Ebrahim's Vari.
Mr Syed A Razak's Wahab.
Mr N Jehangir's Farkud.
Messrs J M Burjorji and M B Wacha's Desert Knight.
Mr Hajee Kadum Haji Mahomed's Bismillah
Mr S C Petit's Teheran.
Mr. Ismail Moosa's Novis.
Mr Shivji Valji's India.
Mr A M Somji's Yadghar.
Mr S H Mahomed's Nizamuddin.
Mr Sheriff Ahmed's Annis.
Mr E S Marcus' Victory.
Mr Eve's Vin.
Mr Eve's The Blues.
Mr Eve's Raad.
Mr R H Gahagan's Witness.
Mr J A Wadia's Tamaran
Mr Ganim Saduila's Pasha.
Mr S M Shah's Rifle.
Mr A E Taha's Durban.
Mr S Mahalla's Moosaad.
Messrs Sadeen Beg Shawi and Fazal Beg's Faisal.
Mr Sadeen Beg Shawi's Saad (late Khalid)
Mr Mahomed Ali's Milloo.
Mr Abdulla Mehdi's Ayalan
Mr Mahomed Jamoor's Mohul Hill.
Mr F A Banaji's Farringhope.
Mr F A Banaji's Andhra Valley.
Mr F A Banaji's Hamdan Simri.
Mr F A Banaji's Florio.
Mr S Mahalla's Mijbas.
Mr S Mahalla's Tiffah.
Mr Khalil Esmail's Budder.
Mr Sabri Mulla Abid's Watchmaker.
Mr Saleh Tookmachi's Little Joker.
Mr H Chhotalal's Nevermind.
Mr R Shamdan's Summerton.
Mr Ebrahim Gussoo's Natak.
Mr Mahomed Athiya and Mrs G M Fido's Lakistan.
Mr M H Kavas' Othello.
Mr M H Kavas' Zaglool.
Mr Jassim Hamedi's Moofah.
Mr Rashid Saleh's Goorjee.
Mr Rashid Saleh's Sham.
Mr Rashid Saleh's Tahseen Beg.
Messrs Mirza Kalas and A D Contractor's Thulfa.
Mr A Khan's Solomon's Song.
Mr N P Fernandes' Bon Voyage.
Messrs H A Mansoor and H A Kawachi's British India.
Messrs Syed H Habib and Hassan Hamza's Namoos.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

The following rugby matches were played to-day:—R. N. C. Greenwich 15 Blackheath 8; the Devonport Services 10, the South Wales Borderers 27.

CUP REPLAYS.

Following are the results of to-day's Cup replays:—

Arsenal 1 Wolverhampton 0; Crystal Palace 2 Northampton 1; Manchester City 4 Corinthias 0; Burnley 0 Cardiff 2; Liverpool 1 Southampton 0; Portsmouth 1 Derby 1 (after extra time).

In the League Third Division, the Southern Section Bournemouth drew with Bristol City, the score being one all.

In the Scottish League, the Hibernians beat the Morton by 4 goals to 1.—Reuter's Special.

MASS MEETING OF EAST INDIANS.

ADDRESS TO MR. BAPTISTA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Jan. 11.

Yesterday a mass meeting of the Bombay East Indian community was held in the spacious compound behind the St. Peter's Church in honour of Mr. Joseph Baptista, the occasion being his elevation to the Presidentship of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

An address was read by Mr. Joseph Alex Dias on behalf of the community, and it was presented to the honoured guest of the evening enclosed in a pretty casket.

Mr. Baptista in replying in his usual humorous style brought home to the audience some home-truths. He inculcated upon them that unless they sunk all differences and combined into one solid body it was not possible for them to promote their material welfare. To win Swaraj for India, Mr. Baptista observed, it was necessary for them to be loyal to the British Government and proceed in their endeavours in a constitutional manner. (Cheers.)

GROUNDLESS REPORT

PATNA, Jan. 13.

The Associated Press is reliably informed that there is no truth in the report that Mr. C. J. Hamilton, Professor of Economics in Patna College, is to be appointed Director of Public Information to the Government of India in the place of Professor Rushbrook Williams.—A. P.

OIL-TANKER ON FIRE

COLOMBO, Jan. 12.

An S. O. S. has been received here from the oil-tanker "Volga" which is reported on the Oman coast in the Persian Gulf. The H. M. S. Cyclamen, *en route* to Bombay from Karachi, has gone to the scene.

The tanker "British Rose" reported that it saw "Volga" on fire, and went at full speed to "Volga's" assistance.—A. P.

ALIPUR SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

At the Alipur special tribunal to-day further hearing of the case in which Sudhansu Sukhea Choudhury was prosecuted on the alleged charge of conspiracy to unlawfully import transport and possess arms and ammunition, was resumed. This was a sequel to Dakhineshwar bomb case which ended in the conviction of nine young Bengalis. Jamini Mohan Bhattacharjee, an electrician of the B. I. S. N. Company, gave evidence as to alleged gun-running by the accused.

After examining some more witnesses the Court framed a charge against the accused that he between September 1924 and December 1925 at Calcutta, Rangoon and other places in British India along with others was a party to a criminal conspiracy to import, transport and possess arms and ammunition and thereby committed offences under Sections 19 C.D. and 20 the Indian Arms Act.

The case was adjourned.—A. P.

INDIAN OXFORD DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMBALA, Jan. 12.

The Oxford University has conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy on Dr. Syed Zafarul Hasan, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., Professor of Philosophy, Muslim University, Aligarh. The thesis on which this degree was conferred was Dr. Zafarul Hasan's work on Realism which it is believed the Oxford University Press is going to publish. Dr. Zafarul Hasan is probably the first Indian to obtain from Oxford or Cambridge the doctorate in modern philosophy.

ASIAN ASSURANCE CO.

STEADY PROGRESS.

The 14th ordinary general meeting of the Asian Assurance Co., Ltd., was held at the Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on the 2nd instant, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, chairman of the Company, presiding.

The Directors' report for the year ended 30th June 1925, stated as follows:—

During the year under report, 1314 new proposals were received amounting to Rs. 25,16,500 against Rs. 20,19,000 of last year. Out of these, proposals amounting to Rs. 16,02,000 have resulted into policies yielding an annual premium income of Rs. 89,030/1/- against Rs. 77,034/3 of last year and out of this new business Rs. 22,000 have been re-insured.

The total premium income during the year after deducting reassurances amounts to Rs. 3,34,333-0-11 as against Rs. 294,707-0-6 for the previous year.

Claims notified during the year by death amounted to Rs. 88,200 and by maturity Rs. 21,000 totalling Rs. 1,09,200 whereas during the year we paid Rs. 81,770-15-5.

Life insurance fund of the Company now stands at Rs. 6,02,555-14/9 after writing off Rs. 116,920-13-3 as depreciation on the Company's building to bring down its cost to the present value as per Architect's report.

In the issue of Government Blue Book for 1923-24, the expense ratio is printed against our company at 59 per cent. which is not correct. We pointed out this discrepancy to the Government Actuary who has agreed to correct the same in the next issue. The actual expense ratio for that year should have been about 46 per cent. But in the year under report it works out at less than 38 per cent. which your Directors are sure you ill consider satisfactory. The Directors are taking steps which will lead to a steady decrease of expenditure in future years.

The special resolution passed by you for reduction of the paid up capital of 2nd issue shares from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5 per share was confirmed by the High Court and the liability of Rs. 1,09,730 thereby released, has been applied as follows:—

To write off loss on Fire and Marine business Rs. 56,426-9-10; to write off brokerage on shares of 2nd issue Rs. 11,646; towards depreciation of building Rs. 41,657-6-2 total Rs. 1,09,730.

From the above statement you will find that the company is making satisfactory progress. The 3rd actuarial valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Company is now in the hands of our Actuary and the Directors hope to place his report before you at an Extraordinary Meeting in February 1926.

The chairman in proposing the adoption of the report and balance sheet and profit and loss, said the figures of the new business accepted during the year under report revealed a steadily improving and prosperous condition of things. After dealing with the various features of the report, Mr. Jamnadas went on to refer to the Insurance legislation which is now before the Central Legislature. Government have brought forward a measure which only slightly increases the amount of deposits but for the rest it leaves the present position substantially untouched. He had therefore given notice of a Bill in the Assembly which will, if passed provide full and ample security to all policy-holders; the foreign companies operating in India drain away India's wealth to the extent of five crores of rupees every year in the form of premium. My Bill proposes that these foreign concerns shall deposit in India in recognised securities such sums as will fully cover the risks they undertake. These deposits will besides to some extent at any rate alleviate the financial stringency in the Indian Money Markets and from these points of view he had no doubt Indian public opinion will welcome and support his measure as it will have a wholesome and far reaching effect on the indigenous Insurance enterprize in this country.

TABLIGH & TANZEEM CONFERENCES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMBALA, Jan. 12.

This year again a Tabligh Conference is going to be held at Ajmer during the Urs of Hazrat Khwaja Gharibnowaz. This will be the third annual Tabligh Conference during the Urs at Ajmer and the Tanzeem Conference has been added this year. Maulana Abdul Majid Qadri Budani, who founded the Tabligh organisation three years ago that has been working unceasingly, will head a deputation to Ajmer on this occasion. The deputation will include Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, Syed Ghulambhik Nairang, Maulana Mohammad Fakhir Beklind Allahabadi, Maulana Nesarahamad of Cawnpore and other celebreties. All Ulama and Mashaikh are requested to follow the example of Maulana Abdul Majid and attend the Tabligh and Tanzeem Conferences on this occasion.

The Punjab Legislative Council concluded its January session on Wednesday and adjourned *sine die*.—A. P.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO FOLLOW TURF EXPERT'S CARDS.

Look at his Tips which paid high Dividends: Parringhope, 143/-; Kanze, 101/-; Cando, 74/-; Heron, 126/-; Milloo, 272/-; Eze, 154/-; and other wins and places every day.

D. E. TARAPOREVALA SONS & CO., 190, Hornby Road, Fort.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 13.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 10,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 4,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian
Mid. Americans Spot.—Universal standard 10.74 good business.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 17.85d.
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	19.97
May	19.49
July	18.90

New York Noon Call—

March	19.93
May	19.45
July	18.89

New Orleans 10 a.m.—

March	19.40
May	17.70

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 13.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

January	10.32+.06
February	10.26+.05
March	10.29+.08
May	10.16+.07
October	9.67+.06
December	9.57+.07

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Jan. 13.

March	16.80 unchgd.

London, Jan. 12.

Belgium	106.96
Athens	360.50

Cuban sugar sellers 11-1 1/2

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 13.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	
January	10.32+.06
February	10.27+.06
March	10.27+.06
April	10.20+.06
May	10.16+.07
June	10.06+.07
July	10.00+.07
August	9.86+.05
September	9.74+.04
October	9.64+.03
November	9.56+.03
December	9.54+.04
January	9.50+.03

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Jan. 13.

January	16.88 —.04
February	16.73 —.12
March	16.68 —.12
April	16.68 —.12
May	16.68 —.12
June	16.68 —.12
July	16.71 —.12
August	16.73 —.12
September	16.93 —.12
October	6.98 —.12
November	16.98 —.14
December	16.98 unchgd.
January	16.98 unchgd.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 13.

Scinde, Good	7.50
Scinde, Fully Good	7.90
Scinde, Fine	8.30
Bengal, Good	7.60
Bengal, Fully Good	8.00
Bengal, Fine	8.40
Oomra, Good	8.30
Oomra, Fully Good	8.70
Oomra, Fine	9.10
Broach, Good	8.80
Broach, Fully Good	9.20
Broach, Fine	9.60

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 13.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	23,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to Continent	9,000

Futures at New York:—

March	19.92 —.02
May	19.43 —.06
July	18.88 —.05
October	18.18 —.01
Spot Cotton at New York	20.70 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	20.14 —.05

Futures at New Orleans:—

March	19.36 —.03
May	18.94 —.02

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 18 5/16
Demand Bills 11.85.37
Silver.—Foreign mined 68 3/8

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

New York, Jan. 13.

Futures at New York.—

March	19.92 —.02
May	19.43 —.06
July	18.88 —.05
October	18.18 —.01

Liverpool, Jan. 13.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	
January	10.32+.06
March	10.27+.06
May	10.16+.07
July	10.00+.07

WHEAT.

London, Jany. 13.

Barletta Russo—62 1/2lbs. D/J. Sellers 59.
Rozario Santa Fe.—57 1/2lbs. J/F. Sellers 56/6.
Tone:—Dull.
Australian Jan/Feb. Sellers 61.
Tone:—Dull.

SEEDS.

London, Jany. 13.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) J/F. sellers £15 7/8; F/M. sellers £15 7/8. Quiet.
Cottonseed Bombay J/F. Shipment sellers £7 1/2.
Castoseed Bombay J/F. Shipment sellers £17 5/8. Quiet.
Linseed Bombay J/F. sellers £19 1/2.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton J/F. sellers £20.
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton J/F. sellers £20.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton:—Nominal.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton J/F. sellers £19 5/8.
Tone of Rapeseed:—Quiet.
Yellow Cawnpore J/F. Shipment sellers £23 1/4.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
Feb. Sellers £18 1/2; April/May done £17 5/8.
Tone:—Slow of sale and in buyers favour.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
Jan/Apy. sellers 31/4 1/2.
May/Aug. sellers 31/6.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jany. 13.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta:—
Jan/Mar. Sellers 16/3.
July/Sept. Sellers 15.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay:—
July/Sept. Sellers 15/2 1/2.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi:—
July/Sept. Sellers 15/3 1/4.
Tone:—Firm, but little business in New Crop.

BARLEY.

London, Jany. 13.

Karachi Barley:—Nominal.

RUBBER.

London, Jany. 13.

Para Up River Fine, Spot F/M. 40 1/2. Dull.
Plantation First Latex Crepe. Spot Buyers 42 1/2; Sellers 42 3/4.
Tone:—Quiet and easier.
Ribbed Smoked Sheets Spot Buyers 42½; Sellers 42 3/4; April/June Buyers 39; Sellers 39 1/2; July/Sept. Buyers 55 3/4.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, German	¾	57 0 0
Do.	1	58 0 0
Do.	1¼	57 0 0
Do.	1½	57 0 0
Do.	1¾	57 0 0
Do.	2	57 0 0

METAL REPORT.

London, Jany. 13.

Tin Block £285 1/2.

London, Jany. 13.

English best Selected Copper £64.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £59 9/16.
Copper Brazziers £75.
Yellow Metal 69 3/4.
Hard Spelter 33 1/2.
Corrugated Sheets £16 1/2.

COPPER.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¾	60 4 0
Do.	1	60 4 0
Do.	1¼	60 4 0
Do. American	1½	62 0 0
Do.	1¾	63 0 0
Do.	2	63 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka joint		27 8 0
Copper, English Bars		61 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		74 8 0
Lead, Rangoon		28 0 0
Koger, Brass, Metal ¾		55 8 0
Koger, Brass 1		56 0 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½ 1¾ to 2		55 8 0
German Copper 1½		61 0 0
Ger. Copper 1¾ to 2		62 0 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1 1/4		61 8 0
French Copper 3/4 to 2		59 8 0

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Jany. 13.

Cardiff to Bombay 13/6 to 14.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

E C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 15/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 985.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1035.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1015.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 119½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 115½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 161.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 207½.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 278.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.85.¾.
London—Paris Frcs. 129.35.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.13.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 120.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

London, Jan. 13.

Tele. Transfers steady 1/6 3/16
Bar Gold steady £4/4/10½
Bar Silver Spot quiet 31 9/16

London, Jany. 13.

Rentes 3 p.c. 48.
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 9/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 1/2.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 4 3/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 3/12/25.
Bar Gold bought £163,000.
Sovereigns for Export to Holland £10,000
Sovereigns for Export to Argentine £20,000.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s.	1/6 7/16
Fcs. Demand	942
American Dollars	273
Hongkong Dollars	207
Shanghai	207½
Japan	120
Singapore	156¾

Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Jany. 13.

Stockholm	18.13
Oslo	28.83
Amsterdam	12.08
Switzerland	25.13
Prague	163.87

London, Jany.

Exchange on London in Paris	13,000
Exchange on London in Germany	2039 3/4
Exchange on London in Italy	12037

New York, Jany. 13.

Demand Bills 4.85.37.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jany. 13.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 29/32.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 15/16.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4.
Rentes 5 p.c. 13 1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

3 Months 4-7/8 per cent.
6 Months 4-7/8 per cent.
Bank of England 5 per cent.
Money Call 4 per cent.
Money 1 month 4-1/4 per cent.
Money 3 months 4 1/2 per cent.
Money 6 months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Jany. 13.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £86 3/8 plus 1/8.
Victory Bands 4 p.c. £92 7/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £100 3/4 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £75 3/16 —1/16.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c. £101 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £104 1/2 unchanged
Consols 2 1/2 p.c. 55 1/4 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c. 52 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. (Sterling Loan) 66 5/8 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 57 1/2 plus 1/8

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

Bullion Market is closed to-day.

London, Jan. 13.

Bar gold ready, s. 84-10 1/2.
Silver ready, d. 31-9.
Silver forward, d. 31-8.
TONE OF SILVER—.
Very quiet. India and China bought. China sold. We don't expect any decline for the present.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Jany. 13.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 43/9.
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 46/9.
General Tone of Tallow Auction:—Quiet and easier.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 70/9.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 87/2.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/4.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935, Rs. 96/2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/19.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55, Rs. 100/10.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928, Rs. 105/10.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/10.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927, Rs. 101/9.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930, Rs. 104/4
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931, Rs. 104/10.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932, Rs. 105/6.
6½ per cent. Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109/3.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/8.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954, Rs. 102/4.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/8.
Tone of Market:—Quiet, but steady.

SHARES.

London, Jany. 13.

Hongkong Bank £128 1/2.
Chartered Bank £21 3/4.
National Bank £46 1/4.
P. and O. Bank £9 3/8.
Eastern Bank £6.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jany. 14.

JUTE:—Albion 440; Alliance 510; Anglo-India 396; Auckland 230; Barnagore 159; Bally 185; Birla 8; Belvedere 480; Budge-Budge 415; Caledonian 500/6; Chapdani 168; Clive 37/5; Craig 5; Cheviot 230; Dalhousie 360; Delta 450; Empire 54/12; Fort Gloster 815; Fort William 317; Gondalpara 830; Gourepore 665; Hukumchand 10; Hooghly 73/8; Howrah 37/6; Kamarhatty 558; Kankanarrah 463; Kelvin 770; Khardah 405; Kinnison 960; Lansdowne 252; Lawrence 600; Lothian 350; Naihati 435; National 26/2; New Central 565; Northbrook 50/8; Nudea 48; Orient 175; Presidency 7/4; Reliance 61/8; Soorah 27/8; Standard 385; Union 552; Waverly 7/8; Hessian 20/9; Jute 128/4.
COTTON:—Dunbar 188; Keshavram Cotton 4.
COAL:—Burrakur 24/12; Bokaro Ramgur 17/12; Gusick and Musalia 13/4; Katras Jherrjah 84.
MISCELLANEOUS:—B. I. Corporation 5/6; Titagar Paper 5/10; Imperial Bank 1470; Imperial Conty. 380; Klaung 16/12.
REMARKS:—Jute shares are a little quiet owing to a rise in the price of raw material, and want of outside buying support. Cottons kept steady.

PUNJAB COTTON FORECAST

LAHORE, Jan. 13.

According to the third forecast of the Punajb cotton for the year 1925 the total area under cotton crop in the British Districts of the Punjab is now estimated at 2,549,200 acres (2,273,200 acres irrigated and 276,600 acres unirrigated) as compared with the actual 2,326,300 acres of last year. An increase of 10 per cent. over the actual area of the last year is due to high prices of the last year which stimulated larger sowing and also to a good rainfal at the time of sowings in the eastern and south-eastern districts of the Province. The present area is also in excess of the quinquennial and decennial averages by 75 and 72 per cent. respectively. Of the total area of 2,549,200 acres 1,581,300 acres are reported as under *desi* and 967,700 acres as under American cotton. The total yield is estimated at 7,56,500 bales (American 3,10,300 and *desi* 4,46,200 bales) of cleaned cotton. This works out at 0.30 bales per acre sown of cleaned cotton (or 5 maunds uncleaned cotton). The total yield is 68 and 93 per cent. above the quinquennial and decennial averages, respectively. The yield this year has not been as good as was expected early in the season on account of the absence of rain in the latter half of August, and also dust-storm in the beginning of October, which blew most of the central and colony districts and affected the yield adversely.—A. P.

CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

In the course of his Presidential speech at the 12th meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee held on the 11th inst., Dr. D. Clouston said:—

As you are all aware, the Indian Science Congress, which was attended by some 900 scientific workers from all over India, has just concluded its 30th annual meeting which was held in Bombay. The opportunity was taken of acquainting members of the Congress with the work which the Central Cotton Committee is doing, and last Tuesday was made a "Cotton Day." In the morning a joint meeting of five section of the Congress was held under the presidentship of Mr. Howard, this year's President of the Indian Science Congress. At this joint meeting several papers on the various aspects of cotton research were read, and a general discussion followed. In the afternoon special demonstrations were given at our Technological Research Laboratory which was visited by about 300 members of the Congress. I understand that the work which we are doing aroused the greatest interest. I trust that the knowledge which these scientific workers have acquired of the work of the Committee will be of considerable advantage to us in future.

It is gratifying to know that of late the Government has repeatedly drawn attention to the importance which it attaches to the measures now being taken in India to develop our premier industry, Agriculture, and that it now recognizes that our Committee is playing a most useful part in the great work of reconstructing this—our basic industry. We heartily welcome the recent pronouncements made by the Secretary of State and His Excellency the Viceroy on the need for the more rapid development of India's agricultural resources.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN., LTD.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

12nd January 192

RECEIPTS

Week ending 2th Jan.

	1925-26 Bales.	1924-25 Bales.
Calcutta	1635	5006
Bombay	136936	136044
Karachi	74312	35431
Madras	666	Nil
Rangoon	..	..
Tuticorin	56	Nil
Total	213605	176481

EXPORTS

Week ending 2nd Jan.

	1925-26 Bales	1924-25 Bales
Calcutta	Nil	..
Bombay	103913	55069
Karachi	68208	19942
Madras	143	1473
Rangoon	1103	Nil
Tuticorin	Nil	244
Total	173377	..

RECEIPTS

1st Sept. to 2nd Jan.

	1925-26	1924-25
Calcutta	12749	15886
Bombay	900425	652272
Karachi	390204	212073
Madras	42907	569
Rangoon	..	..
Tuticorin	10003	11
Total	1356288	880202

EXPORTS

1st Sept. to 2nd Jan.

	1925-26	1924-25
Calcutta	7800	..
Bombay	490362	410687
Karachi	179269	92585
Madras	35136	7454
Rangoon	17288	18133
Tuticorin	42 18	18140
Total	772963	..

RECEIPTS into BOMBAY from KARACHI

Week ending 11th Jan.		1st Sept. 1925 to 11th Jan	
1926	1925	1925-26	1924-25
2587	15661	16735	59 67

EXPORTS from KARACHI.

Week ending 4th Jan.

	1925-26	1924-25
United Kingdom	2628	Nil
Continent	24357	3214
China	10750	Nil
Japan	30325	Nil
Bombay	2980	14723
U. S. A.	1059	Nil
Total	71190	17437

1st Sept. to 4th Jan.

	1925-26	1924-25
United Kingdom	9726	2571
Continent	94912	61059
China	16200	300
Japan	55167	7600
Bombay	14829	48171
U. S. A.	3050	420
Total	193884	120721

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

12th January 1926

	1925-26 Bales	1924-25 Bales	Difference Bales
RECEIPTS 8th to 11 Jany	45582	59090	— 13508
RECEIPTS 1st Sept. 1925 to 11th Januray 1926	1037461	8'4830	+ 2:2631

SHIPMENTS
8th to 11th Janay

United Kingdom	..		
Continent	..	9232	4921 +4311
China, Japan and Coast Ports		24021	53116 —29095
Total	..	33253	58037 — 24784

SHIPMENTS
1st Sept. 1925 to 11th January 1926

United Kingdom	..	10985	9301 + 1384
Continent	..	154143	103315 +50828
China	..	61236	18670 +42566
Japan	..	320540	4'8418 —87908
Coast Ports	..	8752	6785 + 1986
U. S. A.	..	450	710 —260
Total	..	556106	547530 + 8576
Afloat in harbour Europe.		8280	2942 +5338
„ China, Japan and Coast Ports	..	70829	34030 4+6790

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED

	Week ending 8t Jany.	1st Sept to 1st Jany.
Madras	1,896	87,762*
Bombay	20,374	1,6?, 197*
Sind	9,057	65,854*
Bengal +	198	1,777*
U. P.	3,7444	1,63,004*
Punjab	45,557	4,41,310
C. P.	22,412	1,29,532
Berar	28,576	1,93,310
N.W. F Province +	36	1,385
Ajmer- Merwara	2,107	26,872
Burma +	4,134 (upto 25th Dec.)	30,64,
...	1,33,721	13,11,644

+ Adjusted.

GREAT FUTURE BEFORE ANDAMANS.

DEFENCE OF MOPLAH COLONY.

MADRAS, Jan. 13.

Interviewed by the "Madras Mail's" Calicut correspondent on the Moplah colonisation scheme in the Andamans Dr. K. D. Mukaseth, one of the members of the Colonisation Inquiry Committee who recently visited the island, said that he and his colleagues saw six Moplah villages in the island in a prosperous condition. Most of the colonists had settled down to peaceful avocations. Sanitation in the islands was being improved daily. He was of opinion that the presence of malaria should not be regarded as a serious handicap for the colonisation of the Andamans. Government was strenuously combating the scourge sparing neither money nor pains and the doctor was sure that in course of time malaria would be eradicated from the inhabited portions of the island. Government were spending about six lakhs this year on the campaign against malaria and on sanitation. Dr. Mugaseth was convinced that there was a great future before the Andamans and the Moplah had proved himself to be an ideal colonist and pioneer.—A. P.

BUDDHA GAYA TEMPLE.

NO CONTROL TO HINDUS.

RANGOON, Jan. 13.

At a meeting of the Buddha Gaya Temple Committee held this evening to consider the report of the Mahabodhi Enquiry Committee of the Indian National Congress, resolutions were adopted for full control over the temple while allowing Hindus to perform "pinda" ceremony under the "bo" tree to the north of the temple and deciding upon the adoption of steps to stop the practice of painting and robing the image of Lord Buddha. Pending final settlement as regards control, two members, U Tok Kyi, M.L.A., and Ko Hla, M.L.A., who leave shortly for Delhi, have been deputed to take the necessary steps in connection with the resolution.—A. P.

PUNJAB INDIGO CROP FORECAST

LAHORE, Jan. 13.

A forecast of the indigo crop in the Punjab for the year 1925 shows that the measured area under indigo in the Punjab, viz., 14,750 acres, is 129 per cent. in excess of the actual area of the last year. The increase is due to a favourable season and an adequate supply of canal water at the sowing time. On an average of 5 years, ending 1923-24, the area under indigo in the Punjab has represented some 10? per cent. of the total area under indigo in British India. The gross outturn of seed and dye is estimated to amount to 1,38,000 and 1,75,200 seers, respectively, as compared with 1,16,900 seers of the seed and 56,100 seers of dye last year or 21 and 212 per cent., respectively, more than last year's estimate of seed and dye.—A. P.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE DAILY and SUNDAY Edition

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The P. and O. s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with English mails of December 31, due at 4 a.m.

Protest meeting re. Anti-Asiatic Bill in S. Africa, Excelsior Theatre, 6 p.m., H.H. the Aga Khan presiding.

SATURDAY, January 16.

The s.s. "Ranchi" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

		Sunrise. a.m.	Sunset. p.m.
Jan. 15	(Fri.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 22m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Shanghai Maru", will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday, the 15th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Razmak", with the mails from Bombay of 9th instant, arrived at Aden at 12-30 p.m. on the 13th instant.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Narkunda", carrying Bombay mails of 9th instant, ex s.s. "Razmak" left Aden at 4 p.m. on the 13th instant.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Mantua", with the mails from London of the 7th instant, arrived at Port Said at 8 a.m. on the 13th instant, and left there at 12-30 p.m. the same day.

"INDIANISATION OF ARMY"

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Saturday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Dr. K. K. Dadachanji will speak in "The Indian Sandhurst Committee and Indianisation of the Army."

PUBLIC MEETING OF WORKERS

To-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. there will be a public meeting of the workers of Bombay at Damodhar Hall, Parel, Poibavdi, when speeches will be made on the industrial and especially railway questions by Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad, Messrs. Ginwala, Joshi, Thengdi, Bhukhandas, Rele, Wasudeorao and others explaining the Resolutions passed at the Madras Trade Union Congress.

BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Papers remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The Bombay Agent of the above Bank writes:—"We are in receipt of a telegram from our Head Office in Hongkong, advising that, subject to audit, the appropriation for the year will probably be: Final dividend, £3 per share, (Subject to deduction of income-tax); Bonus in addition to dividend, £2 per share; Added to Silver Reserve Fund, dol. 5 lacs; Written off Bank Premises A/c, dol. 10 lacs; Carried forward to next year about, dol. 34 lacs."

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. Bhagwantrao G. Parelker writes to say that he is seeking election to the Municipal Corporation from the Northern part of the City.

Mr. H. M. Chowna writes to say that he is a candidate from A Ward (Fort and Colaba) for the coming General Municipal Election.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Bank was held at the Registered Office of the Bank, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on Thursday at 2 p.m. Mr. B. F. Madon presiding.

The chairman moved to adopt the following additional bye law:—

"No. 69 (A)" Co-owerative societies, including central and urban banks, incorporated under the Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912, which are members of the Bank, shall have the right to elect every year seven Directors on the Board of the Bank, and clauses 62 (in so far as it relates to qualification), 64 and 69 (d) above shall not apply to any Director or Directors so elected. The qualifications of such Directors to be elected by each of such electorates, the convening of meetings of the different electorates for the purposes of such election, the regulation of the proceedings of such meetings including the determination of the Quorum, and the mode of election shall be governed by rules to be made from time to time by the Board of Directors and sanctioned by the members at a general meeting. A Director so elected shall hold office until the next annual election by the electorate by which he was chosen. Any rules made under this bye-law may from time to time be rescinded, added to, amended or modified by resolution passed at a general meeting."

The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas the rules for the election of Directors as circulated among the shareholders were also adopted.

THE ART EXHIBITION

The thirty-fifth Art Exhibition of the Bombay Art Society which commences to-day is a veritable feast for the art lover. There are no less than 639 exhibits, in oil and water colours, in black and white and pastel and works of sculpture, architectural design, artistic needlework and photography. Over two hundred artists have sent in their exhibits from all over India and representing nearly all Schools of Painting. Almost all the artists are Indian and the majority are from the Bombay Presidency. Though the latter fact may be mainly due to the venue of the Exhibition, it testifies at the same time to the rapid strides in Art that Bombay has been making recently. The number of exhibits this year may be nearly the same as in the last but the quality seems to be distinctly higher. Mythology and Nature continue to inspire the Indian artists most, but the tendency to introduce greater variety and to paint more from real life is as unmistakable as it is welcome. Black and white work is not, it is to be regretted, of outstanding merit barring a few exhibits which, however, are not meant for competition. As a consequence the Society's medal and prize for such work have not been awarded at all. So far as the selection of the exhibits is concerned, it is a difficult task when there is so much good work and so much more that bears great promise. But the Society's Gold Medal for the best work in the Exhibition deservedly goes to the young local sculptor, Mr. Shamrao G Mhatre. The Society's Silver Medals for the best work in oil colours, water colours and in sculpture are won respectively by Mrs. E. G. Mackmillan and Messrs. M. V. Dhurandhar and V. V. Wagh. Art lovers in Bombay and the suburbs will do well to avail themselves fully of the opportunity afforded by the Exhibition for the study and enjoyment of artistic work. The final impression that a visitor is sure to carry away is that though works suggestive of genius are necessarily very few, Art is on the whole making remarkable progress in India.

INDIAN MUSIC.

MR. CLEMENTS' LECTURES

Mr. E. Clements, I.C.S., delivered last evening in the University Hall, his first of a series of six lectures on Indian music arranged by the University of Bombay. The lecture was attended by a limited but appreciative audience of about 150 ladies and gentlemen including the Registrar and several syndics of the University. Mr. Clements is a recognised authority on Indian music and to him goes fairly the credit of persuading the University Reform Committee to urge the claims of Indian music for serious study in the University. It is this fact that lent a special interest to the lecture.

CONDITION OF WORLD'S MUSIC.

The subject of the first lecture was "The present condition of the world's music with a rough sketch of its history." At the outset the lecturer explained some technical musical terms and paid a great tribute to Mr. V. N. Bhatkhande for his labours in the exposition of the science of Indian music. He said that Indian Music now is probably much the same in essentials as in the time of Gautama Buddha. South Indian was the least affected by foreign influences. But the Hindustani music of Northern India might have absorbed some of the refinements elaborated by the Greeks through the Arabs. The lecturer then referred to the "appalling ravages made by the cheap and nasty music of modern commercialism" and said that these were aggravated by the dwindling number of expert *sawayyas* and by the injudicious and inordinate use of imperfect instruments like the harmonium with its "artificial intonation." The lecture was in parts highly technical and only a few could have entirely followed the lecturer's remarks on notation even with the aid of the blackboard illustrations showing both the European and Indian notations and of a highly instructive chart showing the 3 *Shadja Pancha mahabhava* or 13 *Shruti* strings arranged in the *Pramana Shruti* progression. The two *ragas*, however, sung at the end by an Indian musician who accompanied the lecturer to illustrate the latter's theories, were highly appreciated and cheered by the audience.

TO-DAY'S LECTURE.

To-day's lecture is on "The rudiments of the science of notation." It is announced that His Excellency Sir L. Wilson will preside over the lecture on the 18th instant on "The Greek system—harmonics and modes."

A MUSIC ACADEMY.

Mrs. Sylvia Nunes, Fellow, Trinity College of Music, London writes to us from Pius Mansion, Cavel, Bombay 2:—Being keenly interested in the betterment of musical education in Bombay, I desire to institute a music academy, with the support of the public, to make the examinations of the Trinity College and the Associated Board accessible to all. As a preliminary step I propose organizing a Musicians Conference to be held in Bombay and requests the local music teachers their co-operation. I shall be grateful for any suggestions sent to me by anyone interested in Western Music.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN'S HEALTH.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Rapallo.—A bulletin issued here states: Sir A. Chamberlain continues to improve and his general condition is satisfactory. Failing unexpected complications, further outlook is decidedly favourable.—Reuter.

PROSPECT OF DR. LUTHER'S CABINET.

NO MAJORITY IN REICHSTAG.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Berlin.—Though Dr. Luther's prospects of forming a Cabinet of Middle Parties is considered bright in view of the certainty of the support of the Centrists, the Democrats and the People's Party, his Government is not expected to command a majority in the Reichstag, and will be dependent on the Socialists and the German Nationals as occasion arises. It is universally anticipated that Dr. Stresemann will remain at the Foreign Ministry. Ex-Chancellor Marx is mentioned for the portfolio of Justice.—Reuter's Special.

ECLIPSE OBSERVATIONS

AT POONA

Mr. G. N. Gondhalekar, Astronomer, Poona City, wires under Thursday's date:—

To-day's solar eclipse began exactly at 10/53 and ended at 12/42. Nearly 25 men were present to witness the correctness of the Shuddha Panchang on the top of the Parvati Hills. Thus the correctness of the new almanac was finally established.

ECLIPSE AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 13.

To-day was one of the biggest days of the Allahabad Magh mela and thousands of pilgrims bathed at the confluence. Special trains are running all day. A larger crowd is expected to-morrow owing to the solar eclipse.—A. P.

SUCCESS OF PARIS ART EXHIBITION

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Paris.—In contrast with Wembley, the last summer's Exhibition of Decorative Arts has handsomely rewarded its promiters. The profit, estimated at over a million francs, will remain for distribution between the Paris municipality and the State after reimbursement of the city's fifteen million francs subsidy. Through the influx of visitors exhibition has contributed to the swelling of the coffers of the municipality which show an increase of revenue amounting to fifty millions during the Exhibition compared with the corresponding period of 1924. The previous exhibitions had invariably led to a deficit.—Reuter's Special.

COAL COMMISSION ENQUIRY.

EVIDENCE OF MINING ASSOCIATION

LONDON, Jan. 13.

On the resumption of the sitting of the Coal Commission, Mr. Evan Williams, President of the Mining Association, cross-examined by Mr. Herbert Smith, President of the Miners' Federation, said he regarded the payment of six million sterling a year to the royalty owners as equally justifiable as the payment for pitwood, and refused to consider the question of reducing the payment or nationalising the royalties. He denied that the miners were paid a miserable wage, and said the owners did not desire to weaken or interfere with the Miners' Federation, but refused to negotiate a national agreement. He emphatically declared that there would be no real prosperity for the country until the railway costs were brought down.—Reuter's Special.

NATIONAL POWER TRANSPORT

FAR REACHING PLANS FOR REORGANISATION

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Far reaching plans for reorganisation and development of the mining industry and the creation of a national power transport system have been prepared by the Joint Committee representing whole of the labour movements and submitted to the Coal Commission. They involve nationalisation of mineral collieries, transformation of industry from coal-extracting to coal utilising industry, manufacturing of electricity on large scale, dealing with numerous byproducts and also formation of power transportation commission representing all interests including workers and consumers.—Reuter's Special.

WIRELESS OPERATORS' STRIKE

QUESTION TO BE RAISED IN PARLIAMENT

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Over 700 vessels are at present at sea without wireless operators and 1,500 operators have joined the strike, according to an official of the Wireless Operators Union who is hopeful of raising the question of strike when Parliament reassembles on 2nd February.—Reuter's Special.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

CANDIDATES' SYMBOLS.

In order to enable voters to identify the candidates for whom they may desire to vote at the ensuing Municipal elections, the Municipal authorities have printed distinctive symbols against the names of the candidates in the voting paper. Candidates, so desiring will have their symbols published in this columns:—

MR. LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.

Candidate from C Ward (Bhuleshwar)

SYMBOL in dispute with the Municipal Commissioner. Will be published when the matter is settled.

(Advt.)

U. S. NAVAL AVIATION EXPENDITURE

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Washington.—The House of Representatives Appropriation Committee recommends for the naval aviation expenditure of nearly 19 million dollars which is an increase of 3½ millions over the current year's funds, nine millions to be applied to the new aircraft equipment. The Committee reported that the fate of Shenandoah has not affected its views on the potentialities of rigid airships and recommended the appropriation of 300,000 dollars for experimental work in the metal-clad-lighter-than-aircraft. The total appropriation for the navy amounted to 319 million dollars. An increase of 17 millions compared with last year.—Reuter's Special.

WORLD RUBBER SHORTAGE

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Washington.—A world rubber shortage by 1930 was forecast by Mr. Palmerton, chief of the Rubber Division of the United States Department of Commerce, while giving evidence before the Rubber Investigation Committee of Congress. Mr. Palmerton estimated that in 1930 there would be a shortage of 87,000 tons. The United States needed a million to a million and a quarter acres of rubber to meet her requirements by 1930.—Reuter's Special.

NEW AMERICAN MOTOR RUBBER CORPORATION

LONDON, Jan. 14.

New York.—The Automobile Chamber of Commerce is appealing to motor car companies for immediate subscriptions to provide capital for a new American motor rubber corporation. It announces that it has received offers for plantations in Brazil, Ceylon, Kenya, Colombia and Cuba.—Reuter's Special.

EIGHT PERSONS RESCUED.

OTHERS DOOMED?

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Wilburton.—As a result of the efforts of the rescue party equipped with gas helmets eight of the entombed miners were extricated alive, all of them being negroes. Little hopes are entertained of their comrades being alive.—Reuter.

London, Jan. 14, (Wilburton).—Sixty-five bodies have hitherto been recovered in connection with yesterday's mine explosion and the hope of finding any more alive has been abandoned.—Reuter's Special.

ALEXANDRA MEMORIAL.

KING DONATES £1,000.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

The King has given £1,000 and the Queen £200 to the Fund for the National Memorial to the late Queen Alexandra.—Reuter's Special.

MATTING INDUSTRY WAGE DISPUTE.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

The Industrial Court has rejected the Trade Union application for an increase of a penny an hour in the rate of wages in the coir mat and matting industry. It is explained that the sole source of the supply of raw material for the industry is the Malabar coast and that the employers' case against the increase is largely based on the severity of competition especially from India and Belgium. It is estimated that under a thousand people are now partially employed in the industry in Britain compared with three to four thousand before the war.—Reuter.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co; Frere Road, Fort)

MAY

14th January, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	19.43
To-day's Opening Rate	19.48
Difference	+5
To-day's Closing Rate	19.45
Difference	+2

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg, Horaby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

14th January, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	10.16
To-day's Opening Rate	10.15
Difference	+1
To-day's Closing Rate	10.18
Difference	+.02

Sewri and Khandi Markets were closed yesterday (Thursday) on account of the Solar Eclipse.

NEW PUNJAB MINISTER

SARDAR MANGAL SINGH RESIGNS

LAHORE, Jan. 14.

It is understood that Sardar Jogindra Singh, member, Council of State, is being appointed Minister of Agriculture in the Punjab, Chowdhri Chhotu Ram being transferred to the Education portfolio.

Sardar Mangal Singh has resigned his seat in the Punjab Legislative Council.—A. P.

MR. ANEY JUSTIFIES HIS ACTION

YEOTMAL, Jan. 14.

In the course of a signed article contributed to the "Lokamat", Mr. M. S. Aney justifies his secession and that of his associates in the Berar from the Swaraj Party mainly on the following, among other, grounds:—

(1) That the Swaraj Party and, consequently, the Cawnpore Congress has deliberately set at naught the September resolution of the Legislative Assembly which has given definite and unambiguous expression to the national demand. (2) That it has rendered impossible the hope of important political groups allowing themselves to rally under the flag of the Indian National Congress, (3) That it has rigidly defined the principle on which the ensuing triennial elections would be fought and precluded every possibility of the electorate being consulted on the issues involving their vital interests and (4) That the special committee appointed by the Cawnpore Congress to advise on the course of the launching of the campaign of Civil Disobedience has been given no independence of action but kept purposely subordinate as regards its power of initiative to the present All-India Congress Committee which has a clear majority of those who are on principle opposed to Council entry and consequently to any success of the Council programme.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, Jan. 14.—The Fascist salute by raising the right arm was given by the Italian Colony in welcoming the Finance Minister, Sgr. Volpi. The remainder of the Italian delegation arrived at Victoria Station at midnight. Everything is in readiness for negotiations. Sgr. Volpi was accompanied by his wife and daughter.—Reuter's Special.

Nairobi.—Capt. Allan Cobham leaves Kisumu for Tabora on 15th January.—Reuter's Special.

New York.—Replying to Mr. David Smith's offer, Jack Kearns, Micky Walker's Manager, has announced he has requested 100,000 dollars. He is of opinion that it is most likely that terms will be satisfactorily arranged.—Reuter' Special.

Davos.—In the European Ice-hockey Championship contest Switzerland beat England on Wednesday by 5 goals to 4 after extra time. The match was very keenly contested.—Reuter's Special.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi, The Hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai, The Hon. Maulana Saiyid Muhammad Saadulla and Mr. H. Calvert lunched at Government House, Bombay, on Thursday.

Colonel G. R. Hearn, Agent of the Eastern Bengal Railway is proceeding on leave on or about the 18th of February and Mr. N. Pearce, Superintending Engineer has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

CUTCH AUTOCRACY

BAN ON "CUTCH VARTMAN".

CONDEMNED BY BOMBAY CUTCHIS.

In aid of the "Cutch Vartman" of Ahmedabad, "Malati-Madhav" was staged at the Victoria Theatre on Wednesday night, by some of the leading Cutchis of Bombay. Mr. B. G. Horniman was present and was asked to make a speech by Dr. P. H. Meisheri.

Mr. Horniman said he intended taking rest, which he sorely needed, but when he heard the object of the gathering, he had not the slightest hesitation in accepting the offer to preside over this function. When he heard the object of the performance he had no hesitation whatever in saying that he would most willingly attend it and give his support to the cause for which the performances was being given. He condemned the measures taken by the Cutch State as most autocratic and it was the duty of every self-respecting journalist strongly to protest against the treatment meted out to the paper in question. He wholeheartedly supported the object of the meeting.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee then moved the following resolution, which was passed after being seconded by Mr. Shivdas Chapsy:—

This meeting of the Cutchis in Bombay protests against the order of H. H. The Maharao of Cutch forbiding on pain of heavy fine and imprisonment the introduction in Cutch of the weekly paper "Cutch Vartman" which has been for three years rendering sterling services to the people of Cutch, in the cause of good Government by fearlessly exposing the evils and errors of the Cutch administration, and records its conviction that the said order constitutes an unwarrantable invasion of the public right of freedom of speech and writing.

Mr. Gulabshanker Dhojakia proposed and Dr. Haridas Bhatia seconded: That this meeting authorizes the President to communicate this resolution to the authorities in Cutch and requests them immediately to cancel the above-mentioned order against the introduction of "Cutch Vartman" in Cutch and that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the Maharana Kumar Sri Vijayasinghji now in charge of the administration of Cutch.

Mr. Kanji Master proposed and Mr. Dharsi Heinraj seconded: That this meeting further authorises the President, in the event of no satisfactory reply being received from the Cutch administration to the foregoing resolution, to communicate the same to the Government of India, with a prayer that steps might be taken at once to get the Cutch State to redress the grievances fully and immediately.

A purse of about Rs. 1,500—being the proceeds of the night's performance was presented to the victim of Cutch autocracy—Mr. Chaganlal Mehta Editor of "Cutch Vartman" who made a suitable reply and expressed his thanks for the practical sympathy shown towards him.

LATE MR. MIR AUN ALI.

After a prolonged illness there occurred at Gwalior on the 3rd instant the death of Mr. Mir Aun Ali, Bar-at-law, of Bombay, and retired Chief Justice of Gwalior The deceased was a son of the late Khan Bahadur Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, Chief of the C.I.D., Bombay Presidency, and a well known Police officer during the eighties and nineties and the early years of this century. Mr. Mir Aun Ali was educated at Oxford, and had travelled extensively on the Continent, and spoke several European languages with equal fluency and facility. His practice in Bombay was large and his circle of friends still larger, and for his interest in public affairs he was made a J. P., and a life time Fellow of the Bombay University. In 1905 in response to an invitation of the late Maharajah Scindia, Mr. Mir Aun Ali left Bombay and came to Gwalior, where he was for some time a Judge, and then the Chief Justice, and always the most popular figure at court functions. His funeral was largely attended and by a special order the Regent Maharani of Gwalior military honours were paid at the grave-side. Mr Mir Aun Ali leaves behind him a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn his loss.

DRUSE EVACUATION AND WITHDRAWAL.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Paris.—A message from Damascus says that 50 yards of the railway line was cut between Elhame and Ain Fidje and that a freight train from Rayat was derailed. The Druses have evacuated Beirak to the south of Damascus.

A later Beirut message reports a second derailment on the Rayak-Damascus railway, and adds that rebels have withdrawn from Homs and Hama district as a result of the French occupation of villages in the neighbourhood of Damascus.—Reuter.

BLESSINGS OF BRAHMACHARYA.

MADRAS, Jan. 13.

At the first Madras Presidency Students' Congress held this morning, the president Babu Bepin Chandra Pal in the course of his address spoke on the blessings of Brahmacharya, on the ancient ideals of Indian education and on what he considered as true democracy which was not democracy of the west but realisation of God in self and in others.—A. P.

JUST PUBLISHED

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Cr. 8v. p. p. [513 + XLii]
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NOTICE.

Owing to the heavy demand for Copies of "The Chronicle", readers are advised to book orders with local Agents in advance.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1926.

POLITICIANS ON THE BRAIN.

It is the boast of officials in India as a class—and especially of those who belong to the galaxy of the I.C.S.—that they have a monopoly of constructive ideas and of carrying on constructive work for the welfare of the nation. Indians as a whole and the politically-minded classes in particular, in their opinion, do little constructive thinking and less constructive work, their sole aim being destruction. Apart from the fact that construction on sound lines involves destruction, this is a presumption which was never justifiable and which, if it ever obtained a hold over the mind of the public, is being demolished by the doings of some officials themselves. No better example of this could be found than the supercilious address which Mr. H. Calvert, Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the Punjab, chose to inflict upon his hearers at the ninth Conference of Registrars which was inaugurated in Bombay by Sir Leslie Wilson on Tuesday last. Mr. Calvert has some good work to his credit in the co-operative movement, but as his experiences in the Legislative Assembly ought to have taught him he should be content to do the little work that is assigned to him in his own province, and not presume to lecture to the educated public and the leaders in political life on their duties and responsibilities. But that is precisely what Mr. Calvert has chosen to do, in a private conference of officials, miscalled experts, when there was no occasion for him to indulge in any speech except on the subjects before him. On the topics before the Conference, Mr. Calvert had not a word to say; but he took advantage of the opportunity so kindly allowed him by the Government of India to run amok and to castigate the general public, political leaders and even the unfortunate agriculturist for whom the official is always ready to express profuse sympathy. Apart from this and beyond a vague aspiration for education and organisation, the address contains nothing and is wholly barren of constructive thought or suggestion for improvement and development. And this is the official whom the Government of India, in their wisdom, select to thrust on a Conference of Registrars and their non-official advisers who seek light on matters relating to their daily work!

Well may the Government of Bombay rue the day when they invited these arrogant experts from other provinces to come in their midst and deliberately to disturb the cordial relations which obtain, at least in some provinces, between officials and non-officials working in this movement for rural reconstruction. As a matter of fact, the need for a Conference like the one now in session has long since passed. Registrars have in some provinces ceased to be and will soon cease to be in others the experts to whom the co-operative movement will look for guidance and advice. Strong non-official organizations are growing up within the movement which will replace them soon, and there are public workers grown grey in the service of the movement who in their own humble way are doing more to build up a new rural society than foreign "experts" of the type of Mr. Calvert.

Mr. Calvert begins his address with a sneer about political work, urging that the hope of the peasantry is bound up with the constitution of a little village association for common economic ends, and not with changes in the constitution of the country a task on which the best minds are engaged to-day. While no one wishes to depreciate the economic and social importance of the co-operative movement, co-operators will themselves be the first to recognize that no real solution of the problem of poverty is possible unless the people have it in their power to mould their economic and financial policy in accordance with the needs and interests of the vast population of the country and not for the aggrandisement of foreign exploiters. It is possible to quote in detail instances of existing disabilities or want of facilities enjoyed in self-governing countries, but that will be attaching too much importance to the sneers of a disgruntled official. As he begins so does Mr. Calvert end, with a parting shot at politicians whom he says he has offended by ignoring them but who really have been on his brain the whole time. Politicians are, of course, incapable of undertaking "Hard Work" of the type so beloved of Mr. Calvert and his ilk—work which ends in so fatuous an attempt at economic thinking as his precious address—but he advises them to do certain things and refrain from doing others. Among things recommended are the spread of education, the expenditure of public funds on scientific research and propaganda. If the agricultural classes have remained backward in education it is not the politicians who are responsible but the Government of which Mr. Calvert is so worthy a representative and those officials without ideas and imagination who have starved education so as to spend more on the Army, the preservation of law and order and on the increase of their own emoluments. We cannot have too much of scientific research and organized propaganda; but we want economic research to be conducted not by self-appointed experts but by men who belong to the soil and who have a lively sympathy for those whom their research is ultimately to benefit. We want propaganda, too, but propaganda controlled by responsible autonomous organizations and not by persons who sow the seeds of ill-feeling among various classes of the population and use the instruments of propaganda for increasing their own importance. And, atbove all, whatever Mr. Calvert and his friends think and say all those who are interested in economic reconstruction will continue to insist that the control of policy should vest in co-operators themselves and that the activities of the Registrars in various provinces should be restricted strictly to the performance of the functions assigned to them under the law.

The poor humble worker on the soil, the man behind the plough, is also not spared by Mr. Calvert. In striking contrast with the opinion expressed at the Indian Science Congress only last week by a recognized scientific worker and research scholar like Mr. Howard, this pseudo-expert economist calls the agriculturist an idler and a spendthrift, and too dull-witted and too much under the thraldom of social customs and prejudices to benefit by the results of researches of scientific authorities like Mr. Calvert. He rails at the movement in favour of a shorter working day both for agriculturists and industrial workers—one wishes Mr. Calvert repeated this "home-truth" before a Labour audience in his own country—and pleads for the organisation of work to occupy the leisure of the agricultural classes without having the least conception of the line on which such work should proceed. There has been only one great attempt in this country to provide some suitable occupation for the agricultural classes and that attempt has not emanated from the Government Mr. Calvert represents, but from a man he and his class have done their best to revile and whose great work they miss no opportunity of ridiculing. If, therefore, Mr. Calvert wishes to make a genuine attempt at a solutiton of the problem of Indian poverty, let him sit at the feat of Mahatma Gandhi, ponder and learn. He may then hope to do a little better than the politicians he decries.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

The annual Conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce under official patronage and with viceregal blessings, has created a misleading impression in some quarters that it represents the whole of the commercial community of this country, Indian as well as European. There was a time, of course, when such a claim was seriously advanced by Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce and was allowed by Government. The times have changed and with Indian Chambers established in Presidency towns of commercial importance, Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce can no longer claim to represent the interests of Indian commerce. The extremely inappropriate name, however, of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India assumed by this conference of Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce is responsible, to a large extent, for the misconception referred to above prevailing in certain circles. It may appear strange but it is nevertheless true that the lead in the direction of having an All-India commercial conference was taken by Indian Chambers of Commerce. If we do not take into account the Conference held by European Chambers in 1905, under the care and probably the inspiration of Lord Curzon, the Indian Chambers of Commerce held the first session of the Commercial Congress in 1915 and a second session in 1920. Both those sessions were held in Bombay under the presidentship of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy. Unfortunately, the lead given by Bombay was not followed elsewhere and for five years no session was held. Everywhere, however, there was a very strong feeling in favour of holding such a commercial Congress where representatives of all Indian Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations could meet together and from a common platform formulate their views and press for the removal of the common grievances. Despite the myths of provincial jealousies and provincial limitations assiduously circulated by the Anglo-Indian Press, Indian Chambers of Commerce find that they have more things in common than differences and there have been not a few occasions in the past when, even in the absence of a central organization, they have been able to combine together and make representations to the authorities, voicing national feelings and sentiments. Thus when the question of State versus Company Management of Railways was mooted, a conference of all Indian Chambers of Commerce was convened by the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay in 1922. It is, therefore, a very wise and far-sighted decision of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to revive the Industrial and Commercial Congress by holding a session during the current year The session will be held at Delhi, the idea evidently being that it will be possible to interest the members of both the Houses of the Indian Legislature which will then be in session. The legislature is going to have increasing influence on the progress of trade and industries in the country. Even during the last two years we have had legislation of a radical character affecting trade and industries. Indian Chambers of Commerce, therefore, should interest both the Houses of the Indian Legislature in their doings. It is fortunate that those who are responsible for convening the Congress have been able to secure such a distinguished son of India as Lala Harkishanlal to preside over it. It may be truly said that what Lala Harkishanlal does not know about trade and industries or finance is not worth knowing. His is a towering personality in the world of trade and industries and his vigorous independence could not have been better evidenced than in his oral examination before the Industries Commission. He is a man of versatile genius and has played his part nobly and well in the field of trade and industries. He will be the right man to be at the helm of the Commercial Congress when the commercial community is faced by many complicated and intricate problems such as the present trade and industrial depression, problems of currency and exchange, proposals to transfer to the Imperial Bank some of the important Departments of the State, the future of Indian shipping and the like. We wish every success to the Congress.

Notes of the Day.

His Offence.

When the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri recently drew attention to the fact that "our oppressors in Natal are British Boers, not South African Boers," the "Madras Mail" took him to task and presumed to teach him a lesson by pointing out that "the present intransigentism in South Africa is largely due to threats and wild speaking in India." We do not know what particular manner of speech the "Mail" would like the Indians to assume. It must reconcile itself to the fact that the days are long past when the Indian in abject servility pleaded before the *Ma-Bap* Sarkar and reverentially indicated the presence of a grievance. Criticism in India of the Anti-Indian intentions of the South African Whites has been argumentative and persuasive. India, denied Home Rule herself, cannot possibly take up a hectoring attitude, though she will be wanting in elementary self-respect if she did not express in outspoken terms her disgust of the racial arrogance of the White races of South Africa.

Provocative Utterance.

As a matter of fact the provocative utterances come from South Africa, not from India. The spokesmen of narrow-minded racial prejudice use language which often hurts that small section of Europeans in South Africa who plead for the Indian cause. It is the British settler in that country, who with his companion in the offensive campaign against the Indians, the retired Anglo-Indian official, is responsible for the crudity of charges uttered in virulent language against them. At the Town Hall meeting in Durban held on November 27 last to support the Anti-Indian legislation a speaker protesting against what he called "the Indianisation of Upper Church Street," said the legislation would give Maritzbuk a white front door instead of the present squalid, filthy, evil-smelling and disgraceful entrance." The speaker indulged in this abuse of a whole community although it is well-known that in Natal the standard of living of poor Whites is considerably lower than that of Indian traders in a small way of business. Another speaker made an exasperating insinuation when he remarked: "One double story building in Scott Street is rented by Asiatics, and overlooks the Girl's Hostel." A third wanted to make a comparison between the Indian and the European population in Natal and informing the meeting that the Asiatics, as the Indians are called, numbered 160,000, while the Europeans were 130,000, concluded that "the Asiatics are increasing day by day," and a voice in the audience interjected the flippant and grossly untrue remark, "But they have two wives each," adding in support of his apprehensions "and we have only one wife apiece." Several such meetings have been held in Natal in particular where the most offensive statements have been made against our countrymen as a class.

Retaliation.

What else can this country do than make an effort to retaliate not in the ungentlemanly manner with vulgar abuse, but by the enforcement of economic pressure, and by insistence upon the deprivation of franchise rights for South African Whites in India. The Calcutta Corporation has testified to the intensity of the feeling in India against the Anti-Indian policy in South Africa by adopting a resolution against the employment of South Africans in the Corporation's service, and the purchase of South African goods by the Corporation It has asked Government to take steps to amend the Municipal Act in order to disenfranchise the South Africans in Calcutta. Other municipal bodies may be expected to follow this example.

Long Lease to Luther.

Will Dr. Luther and with him his inseparable political comrade, Dr. Stresemann have again a long lease of office which will enable them to finish the work for Germany they began at Locarno? Dr. Luther has been asked to form a new cabinet by the President of the Reich, after the latter had made the German nation realise that the leaders of the Centre and the Democrat parties were powerless to work up a big coalition. There is no doubt that Dr. Luther will do so, and reconstruct a strong cabinet, which will depend for its continuance in office, on the votes of the moderate Nationalists, the Peoples' Party and the Bavarian group. In South Germany when under the influence of Extreme Nationalism the campaign against the foreign policy of the Luther Government was in full swing until the end of November, there was an outburst of Fascism in Munich. This, however, was laughed out of court by the local population, which is now tired of the threatrical politics of Hitler. As the "Koelnische Zeitung", in its issue of December 23 last, points out, the great probem in Germany is that of unemployment, and any Government which takes some effective steps towards reducing it, has the greatest chance of stability. At present the number of unemployed in Germany exceeds a million, and the only remedy in the opinion of this journal, which is a Stresemann paper, lies in taking measures for economic recovery and State-help to the unemployed. "The best means of fighting unemployment" it says "is the creation of more work by pursuing a policy of economic reconstruction." It is on this feeling, dominant in the mind of the German bourgeois classes and the Trade Unionists, that Drs. Luther and Stresemann depend, and their idea is to make the position of German commerce abroad stronger, so that more employment can be created in the land by German manufacturers.

The Needs of Northern Bombay.

The keen interest evinced by the working class population in the fourth session of the Parel Conference indicates how the idea on the part of some of the most enthusiastic members of the Social Service League who are busy with their missionary activity in the Parel area has borne excellent fruit. The Parel Conference gives every year an opportunity to all those interested in promoting the civic amenities of life in Northern Bombay to take a review of the work done, and the nature of the resolutions the Conference passed under the chairmanship of Mr. K. F. Nariman ought to make the representatives of the people in the Corporation and the Legislature realise how very much still remains undone. The inhabitants of the northern portion of the City harbour the just grievance that in the provision of municipal blessings they have been consistently neglected, while Southern Bombay where dwell the rich and the well-to-do manages to get its demands easily met. The Conference resolved that amongst the pressing needs of the Northern part of Bombay was the extension of free and primary education to E Ward, and the provision of an enlarged franchise. It advocated prohibition, and demanded the Indianisation of the Municipal Executive. Mr. Nariman as chairman testified to the urgency of these demands in his exhortation to the people's representatives in the Corporation and the Council to pay more attention to the "comforts, amenities and development of the northern area," as it was inhabited mostly by poor and almost illiterate classes who were not able to realise their responsibilities and privileges as citizens.

A Demonstratic Franchise.

We are afraid these classes will not realise their duties and rights as citizens unless they have been put in the possession of a vote At present they are only told what their duties are, the principal one being the requirement to pay additional taxes though indirectly. If they had the vote, they would have seen to it that the Corporation became really democratic body. In spite of the tall talk of an extension of the municipal suffrage, only 10 per cent. of the population in Bombay enjoys the right to vote, and a proposal to make that right available to tenants paying Rs. 5 and more was turned down by the Corporation, the last time it discussed the matter. If the worker had the vote, he would not allow the extravagance of the Reclamation Schemes. A tenth of the sum spent on them would have given us excellent workmen's dwellings long ago built according to Indian standards of comfort, instead of those horrors in concrete, the Development Chawls. In the matter of the municipal vote, it is for adult suffrage that we must really press in order to make the voice of democracy effective in municipal administration.

FROM PLOUGH-BOY TO PRINCE.

CAREER OF MAHARAJA GAEKWAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

"I have come to be the Maharaja of Baroda." These words spoken in broken language exactly half a century ago are said to have won for a twelve year old farmer boy the great kingdom of Baroda. How it did so is a matter of history.

The predecessor of the present Gaekwar Maharaja Malharrao, the official record says, proved himself quite an incapable and tyrannical ruler. As a consequence of the alleged instigation by him to poison Col. Phayre who was then the Resident of Baroda a commission was appointed to inquire into the matter. An authentic State record gives the following result of the inquiry. "The three English members of the Commission came to the conclusion that an attempt to poison Col. Phayre had been instigated by Malhar Rao while the three Indian members did not hold him guilty. It was finally decided, as stated in a proclamation issued in 1875 that the Maharaja must be deposed, not because the British Government assumed that the result of the inquiry had proved the truth of the imputation against His Highness but because having regard to all the circumstances relating to the affairs of the Baroda State from the accession of H. H. Malharrao, his notorious misconduct, his gross misgovernment of the State and his evident incapacity to carry into effect necessary reforms, the step was imperatively called for." This settled the fate of Malhar Rao who was deported to Madras where he resided under the surveillance of a British officer, until his death in 1882.

"I Want to Be Maharajah."

The question soon arose: "Who should ascend the Gadi of the Gaekwars?" The British Government then authorised Maharani Jamnabai, the widow of Maharaja Khande Rao, to adopt a successor to inherit the power and wealth of her late husband. With the aid of the British the search was made for a suitable prince and eventually the choice fell upon Gopal Rao, son of Kashi Rao, the third son of Pilaji Rao Gackwar, the valiant founder of the State. A story is related and widely believed in how Gopal came to be selected by Maharani Jamna Bai from amongst three sons of his father namely Gopal, Dada and Sampant, twelve, ten and nine years old respectively. The three sons were hurriedly packed off to Baroda from remote and obscure village of Kavlana in Khandesh for Maharani's selection. It all came as a surprise to Kashi Rao how his sons were being sent for to be selected for the throne of Baroda. At the very first audience the little farmer boys had with the Maharani, Gopal carried the sentiment of the Queen in his own favour. Her Highness put to them the simple question why they had come to Baroda. The youngest was so much awed and bewildered that he smiled awhile and then burst into profuse

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BITTEREST CUP IN STORE?

INDIA AND S. AFRICA

RETALIATION SUGGESTED

FINANCE COMMITTEE VOTE AGAINST PADDISON PICNIC.

(From Our Correspondent)

DELHI, Jan. 13.

It is relieving to find from the result of the ballot to-day that the South African issue will be raised by a substantial motion on January 28th. Some members of the Assembly were anxious to raise it at the earliest opportunity, if possible, by a motion of adjournment; but one difficulty confronting them was how to establish that the matter was of urgent public importance particularly, in view of the fact that substantive motions had already been tabled on the subject. Now the ballot has settled the issue by enabling Mr. Gayaparsad Singh to draw his comprehensive resolution suggesting retaliation against South Africa. He will move "This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that as a retaliative measure against the Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration, further Provision Bill, otherwise known as the Class Areas Bill, introduced in the South African Union Parliament he may be pleased to take early and necessary steps to

(a) impose on non-Indian South African colonials in India reciprocal restrictions and disabilities in respect of the franchise, both political and municipal, eigibility for public service and the rights to hold properties and trade, mining and navigation licenses.

(b) deprive non-Indian South African colonials in India of the special privileges accorded to them in criminal trials and

(c) impose a prohibitive import duty on South African coal and offer adequate facilities to Indian coal in the way of transport and otherwise."

WHAT WILL BE GOVT. ATTITUDE?

Whether the Assembly adopts this resolution in the above form or in an altered form remains to be seen but one thing is certain that the Government of India's impotence will be again exposed. Hitherto absolutely no result has been achieved by the Government of India's "direct" negotiations with Capetown and it seems that the Government of India has now been left with no alternative except to revert to the old channels and appeal to the Imperial Government to save Delhi's honour before the civilized world because if South Africa does not yield and Delhi drinks the bitterest cup of humiliation the Government of India will go down to history as having betrayed the interest of those in its charge and having put the interests of the handful of whites above the honour of 350 millions of Indians. What the Government of India will probably try is to secure postponement of the final passage of the Bill at least till the time the Assembly session is over, so that during the session indignant expression of opinion will be choked under the pretext that "delicate" negotiations are afoot.

FINANCE COMMITTEE'S BOLD ACTION

But an indication of the coming storm has already been given by the action of the Standing Finance Committee in refusing to vote Rs. 75,000 for the Paddison Deputation. Finding that the Finance Committee was not amenable, Government withdrew the demand and would now come to the Assembly in March for its grant. The main reason which must have influenced the members of the Finance Committee in voting against the demand was understood to be the most unrepresentative and weak character of the Paddison Deputation. By the way, some member should enquire where Indian members of the Deputation have been lodged in South Africa, whether they have at all been admitted into first class hotels and if so, whether with any restrictions about their movement in the hotel. For, it seems improbable that the white settlers would tolerate even Indian members of a deputation mixing with them on equal terms socially for the problem is certainly racial, if also economic. Some member should address this enquiry.

OTHER RESULTS OF BALLOT

Other results of the ballot were not very encouraging. Kumar Ganganand Singh drew the first ballot to re-examine the administration of Santhal Parganas. As this resolution would most probably be admitted he cannot move his alternative resolution for an enquiry into the causes of unemployment among the middle classes which is the real problem of the hour and should be seriously gone into by the Assembly.

Haji Wajihuddin stands after Mr. Gyaprasad Singh with a resolution for comfort of Indian passengers. It would have been better if the Haji had reserved this aspect for ventilation during the debate on the railway budget in the last week of February.

A CONSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTION.

Mr. M. K. Acharya follows with a resolution that Rules under the Government of India Act be amended so that the Assembly's resolutions be ordinarily binding on Government unless the Viceroy specially shows cause why he would not accept a resolution, but that if the same resolution is passed three times by an Assembly, it must be carried out by Government. This is a constructive suggestion for advance on the present position. But, unfortunatey, it will not be given any quarter by the ever-powerful executive.

The release of Moplah prisoners under general amnesty is urged by Mr. Sadiq Hasan in his resolution, standing fifth in order of merit.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION RETALIATES.

DISABILITIES IMPOSED ON UNION'S WHITEMEN IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Jany. 13.

The question of treatment meted out to the Indian community resident in the Union of South Africa by the White settlers was discussed at a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation to-day, and the following resolution was adopted:—

That in view of the attitude systematically adopted for some time past, by the Government of the Union of South Africa, and of the various local authorities dominated by the White Settlers, towards the Indian community resident in the Union, who have been unjustly deprived of their political municipal and trading rights, and against whom measures have been taken imposing conditions of gross racial humiliation and severe financial loss, it is resolved (a) that all the White persons born or domiciled in any of the countries forming part of the Union of South Africa shall be debarred from obtaining any employment under or from entering into any contract with the Corporation of Calcutta and (b) that the goods produced or manufactured anywhere within the said Union shall not be purchased or received for value by the Corporation of Calcutta. It was also resolved that the Government be requested to take steps to amend the Municipal Act disfranchising the South Africans in Calcutta.—A. P.

DETERMINED NOT TO SUBMIT

DEPUTATION ARRIVES IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Jan. 14.

Messrs. J. W. Godfrey, V.S.C. Pather and A. A Mirza members of the South African Indian Deputation arrived in Madras this morning from Bombay. They were received at the station by a representative gathering including the Rt. Hon. V. S. S Sastry, Messrs. O. Kandaswami Chetty, Swami Venkatachellam Chetty, President of the Madras Corporation, C. Rajagopalachari, Nageswara Rau, T. Prakasam, S. Satyamurthi, A. Rangaswami Aiyyangar, G. A. Natesan and others. Soon after their arrival the deputation met the Madras leaders when the situation was discussed. The party will go through a heavy programme in the city and leave Madras on the 17th January on a long tour in the south returning to Madras on the 3rd February.

WILL NEVER SUBMIT.

Interviewed by the Associated Press the members of the deputation said that they were hopeful to interest the Indian brothers with their sufferings in South Africa so that they would without hesitation realise the gravity of the situation and leave no stone unturned and the Viceroy might adopt a strong attitude and further approach proper channels so that His Majesty the King might disallow the Bill. "Failing all this, we dread to say that the Indian community will be forced to accept the only alternative i.e. passive resistance." They added "probably the fate of this Bill and incidentally our fate will be decided to-day by the Union Cabinet meeting. If the Cabinet are determined to force the Bill through the Indian community are equally determined not to submit to the same."—A. P.

BREACH OF AGREEMENT.

"CAPE TIMES'" DEFENCE.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 14.

Answering Mr. Andrews and the Bishop of Pretoria's charge of breach of faith the 'Cape Times" is publishing daily a series of articles seeking to prove,

(1) That the segregation provision in the new Bills do not constitute a breach of the Smuts-Gandhi agreement of 1914.

(2) That the Bill is consistent with the undertakings given by the Union statesmen at the Imperial Conferences from 1917 to 1923 and

(3) That the restrictions imposed by the Bill on the acquisition of land in Natal do not break the pledges given by the Natal Government to Indians brought to Natal

(Continued next page.)

HIS MAJESTY'S OPPOSITION

NEW LIFE IN ELDERS.

"HONOURABLE RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION."

(From Our Correspondent)

DELHI, Jan 14.

Almost the first thing that the Viceroy did on his return from Calcutta was to nominate non-official members to the Council of State. There was considerable speculation till yesterday as to the selection of members to occupy semi-Government seats in the upper Chamber, especially in view of the fact that nine Swarajists and over a dozen Nationalists have been returned as the result of the general election, not to speak of about half a dozen who might be expected on occasions to throw in their weight on the popular side. The mystery surrounding the nomination has been revealed by the announcement that the Governor-General has selected seven persons. The seven members are Mr. K. C. Roy, Sir Dinsha Wacha, Sir Harnam Singh, Sardar Charanjit Singh, Nawab Akbar Khan of Hoti, the Nawab of Akbarpur and the Maharaja of Burdwan. It will be remembered that excepting the last two all the others were sitting members of the old Council. The selection of Mr. Roy, is, perhaps, the only relieving feature of this list; his nomination is also an honour to Indian journalism. Sir Dinsha Wacha is an extinct volcano and yet in the evening of his life he had been chosen by Government to face the Swarajists and his old friends of the Nationalist group in the Council of State. Sir Harnam Singh has been chosen to represent Punjab Christians and his vote will always be certain on the side of Government as also the Nawab of Akbarpur and Nawab of Hoti. Selection of Sardar Charanjit Singh cannot be acceptable from any point of view and it passes one's understanding how he has been re-nominated in spite of his unintelligent work in the last Council. The Maharaja of Burdwan's name is a guarantee that he will fulfill himself in every way. From among the old members Mr. G. A. Natesan of Madras, Nawab Muzamillullah Khan the Nawab of Loharu and Sahibzada Aftab Ahmed Khan have been eliminated. Two more non-official seats have yet to be filled in and it is rumoured that the young Raja of Bobilli will be nominated as soon as he fulfils the age condition, which will, perhaps, be about the second week of February. The other seat may in all probability also go to Madras, but speculation on this point will be premature. The choice that the Governor-General has made of non-officials is significant from more points than one. First, Government has invited only those who have been tried and not found wanting; secondly they want some of those like the Maharaja of Burdwan to meet the Swarajists in open combats in the Council in defence of Government measures and lastly, they will utilise this nominated block to tilt the balance of power on the side of the bureaucracy in a Council of sixty of whom the Swarajists, Independents and a few non-descripts numbering over twenty will inevitably form His Majesty's Opposition.

NO TAME ACQUIESCENCE.

Along with the non-official nominations have been announced the names of Government officials who have been chosen as members in the Council of State

These, however, are of a routine order except that Mr. S. R. Das, Law Member will occupy the seat vacated by Sir Narasimha Sarma. But whether the position of the Leader of the House will go to Mr. S. R. Das or Sir Mahomed Habibullah (his senior in Government of India) cannot be stated with definiteness.

The Official Member from Madras is still to be nominated. Few days ago it was believed that Mr. Ragaviah would be chosen, but

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C P DEFECTION

RESPONSIVISTS' HARMFUL ATTITUDE.

GIFTING AWAY SEATS TO NON-BRAHMINS.

(From Our Correspondent)

DELHI, Jan. 14.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta M.L.A., in an interview explained to me the exact position of the Swaraj Party in Berar and the prospects of Responsive Co-operationists there. As one who was present at the recent meeting of Berar Swarajists at Yeotmal, Mr. Jamnadas declared, "The secession of so manp active workers in Berar leaves a serious void amongst the Swarajist ranks in that province and the task of re-organising the party there will require some weeks of strenuous work. I do not think the party will be in a position to contest bye-elections for the C. P. Council, but even now the position is not so desperate as some people fondly imagine. The bye-election for the Assembly to fill up the vacancy following Mr. Aney's resignation is likely to be contested by a strong advocate of the Swarajist policy and it is more than certain that a live party organisation will be set working for the next general elections. Even amongst those who have seceded there is a growing apprciation of the difficulties ahead.

"The non-Brahmin die-hards in Berars are getting more active and articulate under Mr. Jadhav's inspiration and they are determined to give a fight to Responsive Co-operationists. These ex-Swarajists will not join the Liberal ranks; the non-Brahmins will have none of them. Their own organisation is not yet formed and their programme is still in a fluid condition. Poona, Bombay and Nagpur are all speaking with different voices and Yeotmal does not know whom to join. Some friends at Yeotmal fully realised these dangers and they were unwilling to resign, but their hands were forced by the pro-office group led by Mr. Khaparde (junior) from Amraoti. In the existing circumstances their retirement from the Swaraj Party with the express purpose of working against the Cawnpore Congress resolution leaves them absolutely isolated and sooner or later, they are bound to realise that they are ploughing a lonely furrow. Even amongst those who have seceded there are some who deeply regret the action the majority have taken. There is a strong probability that at the bye-elections in February practically one-half of the seats that were occupied by the Swarajists will be captured by the non-Brahmins and about the next general elections not the most ardent Responsivist is able to speak with any confidence. In the meantime few Swarajists who have stuck to the guns so far will continue their efforts to reorganise themselves and to prepare for general elections in confidence that with the full weight of Congress behind them they are sure to emerge triumphant out of a week's uphill struggle that lies before them. The immediate result of Berar resignations will be gifting away of some Swarajist seats to the non-Brahmin clique, who are frankly reactionary in their outlook."

JAYAKAR-KELKAR RESIGNATIONS

MR KARANDIKAR DISAPPROVES

(From Our Correspondent)

SATARA, Jan. 14.

Mr R. P. Karandikar, retired member of the Council of State and a possible candidate for a seat in the Assembly (vacated by Mr. N. C. Kelkar) requested to briefly state his views with respect to recent resignations of Messrs. Kelkar Jayakar, Aney and perhaps Dr. Munje, strongly disapproved of the same. These gentlemen he wished had better formally ascertained the sense of their voters before tendering resignations.

Further questioned he agreed that while individual members after their election to Legislatures were not necessarily pinned down to the views of their constituencies on occasions demanding immediate action; the present one was such as to admit of time usefully allowed to them possible to declare their confidence in the policy advocated by these representatives. He concluded by remarking that the present, however, is an instance illustrating how sentiment plays excessive part in Indian politics.

ANTI-ASIATIC BILL.

BOMBAY TO RECORD EMPHATIC PROTEST.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, convened under the joint auspices of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the Central Khilafat Committee, the Bombay Swaraj Party, the Bombay Muslim League, the National Municipal Party, the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, the National Home Rule League and other Associations, to record their emphatic protest against the proposed Anti-Asiatic Legislation in South Africa will be held to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Excelsior Theatre.

His Highness the Aga Khan will preside and prominent leaders of all parties will address the meeting.

ANGLO-IRAQ TREATY

SIGNED ON WEDNESDAY.

FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Baghdad.—The new Anglo-Iraq Treaty for the maximum period of twenty-five years was signed last night by the acting High Commissioner, Mr. Bourdillon and the Iraq Premier Abdul Muhsin Bey. The terms of the Treaty will be published in the next few days when it will be submitted for the Iraq Parliament for approval and ratification.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD IN OCTOBER NEXT?

LONDON, Jan. 13.

It is understood that there has been no further development with regard to arranging the holding of the next Imperial Conference. Some of the Dominions Governments have already replied to the Imperial Government's enquiry as to what time would suit their representatives to come to London to discuss Imperial matters, but further communications must pass before any decision can be reached. With regard to the suggestion that the Conference might be held in June it is considered, in view of the fact that elections are pending in several Dominions and Parliaments in others will be reassembling about that time, that it is more likely that the Conference will be held about October or, perhaps, even later.—Reuter's Special.

DOMINIONS SUGGEST DATES

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Reuter learns that the majority of the Dominions have now replied suggesting dates for the Imperial Conference. The Cabinet's task now is to choose the date inflicting the least inconvenience to the Overseas Premiers. There is little doubt that a meeting will be arranged in autumn. It is expected that all Dominions will be represented by their Prime Ministers and other Ministers.—Reuter's Special.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL PARLIAMENT OPENS.

MEASURES TO TACKLE ANTI-GOVERNMENT PROPAGANDA

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Melbourne.—Opening the Federal Parliament, to-day, Lord Stonehaven in the course of a speech said that acting on the people's mandate, Government would submit a proposal forbidding the establishment of associations with the object of a forcible disturbance or an overthrow of the Constitutional Government, and would also introduce legislation for dealing with unjustifiable interference with the transport of goods and passengers. Arrangements would be made to transfer the seat of Government to Canberra in 1927. Government proposed to extend to other industries the control of overseas marketing which had proved so beneficial for dairy produce and dried fruits.—Reuter.

DR. MUNJE RESIGNS FROM C. P. COUNCIL.

NAGPUR, Jan. 14.

Dr. Moonjee has issued the following statement to the press:—

"After my return from Cawnpore I sent a letter to the President of the Nagpur Swaraj Party drawing his attention to the statement issued conjointly by Messrs. Kelkar, Jayakar and myself stating why our resignations are desirable now from our point of view and requesting permission for resigning. The President wrote back in reply making enquiries about my future policy and programme to which I have replied saying that I could not promise that I shall not preach against the policy and programme of the Swaraj Party, though I have committed myself long ago to do my utmost to prevent the formation of a ministry during the life time of the present Council. I have sent a reminder for an early definite reply but not having got any until now I take his silence to mean consent and now I feel free from all obligations in the matter to the party which had sent me to the Council. I have this day (13th January) sent my resignation to the Government."

Dr. Moonjee's resignation letter dated 13th January runs thus:—

"For reasons which do not concern Government and consequently need not be mentioned here I have decided to resign my seat in the Central Provinces Legislative Council and I therefore hereby do so."—A. P.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN BARODA

JUBILEE CONCESSIONS.

NO INSTALMENT OF AUTONOMY

(From our Special Representative.)

BARODA, Jan. 14.

The announcement of the Maharajah's Jubilee concessions made in to-day's "Agnya Patrika" or the Baroda State's "Gazette" has undoubtedly disappointed the eager public who expected greater concessions and larger share of autonomy in the legislature. What was expected was something tangible by way of commemoration of the Maharaja's Jubilee in a striking way. I met several public men and journalists here who without exception told me that they hoped much more than what has been granted to them by the Maharaja. They were almost sure of getting larger popular representation on their Dhara Sabha. They still hope that it is not yet late for the Maharajah to supplement this list with another more effective to public life in the State:—

THE CONCESSIONS.

The concessions about which various forecasts were made by the local newspapers were announced this morning in a "Gazette" extraordinary under the signature of Sir Manubhai Nandshanker, the Dewan. In a short preface Sir Manubhai states that His Highness regards all the reforms introduced by him during his reign and all those that His Highness might introduce in future as nothing more than the fulfilment of the trust enjoined on him by the Almighty and that His Highness's desire to make efforts for the advancement of his people will be as keen in future as in the past.

There are four important items among the concessions granted:—Out of revenue arrears of Rs. 423,000 from Kadi and Amreli prant the State has decided to forego three lacs.

The State is seriously considering the proposition of removing the Excise Duty on cloth. In the meanwhile, like the Government of India, Baroda Government too has decided to suspend it till the end of February.

Some juvenile prisoners numbering about fifteen were ordered to be released from the State reformatory and prisoners numbering about thirty from the State prison.

The State has also thought it expedient to promote telephone communication in large towns and cities to aid development of trade.

JUBILEE HONOURS

ENCOURAGING VIRTUES,

(From our Special Representative.)

BARODA, Jan. 14.

The Royal Palace was once more the scene of pageantry and splendour when the Durbar met for the double purpose of jubilee honours distribution and exchange of *tilgul*. It was characteristically an Indian durbar unlike the two previous durbars. Visitors were entertained by the famous Tanjore dance in accompaniment with music as the guests arrived and during the interval of the Maharaja's arrival. The Maharaja was present at the darbar with Prince Dhairyashil Rao and Prince Pratapsinh.

ENCOURAGING VIRTUES.

The Maharaja beginning the proceedings said that though it was unusual to address any gathering at the beginning, he would make an exception on that occasion. It was one of the greatest duties of a ruler to know merit and to recognise it. That went a great deal to encourage virtues among members of society which enabled the ruler to promote social well-being. The Maharaja concluded, "It does honour to one who bestows it as to one who receives it. It is therefore, a great pleasure to bestow honours on my people."

Most of those who received recognition had done some meritorious service to the State. The procedure was quite simple. As Sir Manubhai read the names of the persons they approached the Maharaja who touched the medals which were then pinned to the dress of the respective person by Sir Manubhai. The recognition of the services rendered by Mrs. Sharda Mehta, Mrs. Sulochana Desai and Mr. Ghatge was perfectly praiseworthy. Even those who were not interested in belittling the research work of Prof. Mukerji found it difficult to reconcile the honour done, to him for the second time by the Maharaja with the Maharaja's principles of giving each his due. Here are certainly many more eminent men than Prof. Mukerji who have brought glory and eminence to India. Not to speak of Sir Jagdish Bose or Dr. P. C. Ray, there are amongst the younger men Dr. Megnath Saha of Calcutta whose problem known as "Saha's Problem," Dr. Roy said the other day, was as useful to scientists as telephone was to businessmen or hearer home Principal Shah of Poona. Why, even in the Maharaja's own college there is no lack of best talent.

THE HONOURS.

After the Maharaja had made preliminary observations, Sir Manubhai Divan requested His Highness to confer honours by way of appreciation on the occasion of the Maharaja's Golden Jubilee. Prince Pratapsinh, heir-apparent and grandson of the Maharaja was presented with a diamond medal of Vikramaditya Mandal. Sheth Nihalchand Lallubhai of Patan, who donated Rs. two lacs and a half for water works was presented with a jewelled necklace of "Raj

(Continued on page 8.)

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

COMPOSITION OF SENATE

REFORM COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION ACCEPTED.

The Senate of the University of Bombay resumed consideration of the report of the University Reform Committee on Wednesday evening Sir C. H. Setalvad vice-Chancellor presiding.

The Senate considered the clause concerning the composition of the Syndicate. The original clause in the report stated:—

The Vice-Chancellor, the Director of Public Instruction and 15 elected members of whom five should be principals and professors of affiliated colleges and members of the Senate. These five should be elected by the Academic Council. The remaining ten should be elected by the Senate. One-third of the members should retire in rotation each year, but be eligible for re-election. On the first two occasions the five to retire should be chosen by lot. Seats to be vacated by death, resignation, absence from three consecutive meetings or ceasing to be a member of the Senate. Casual vacancies to be filled as at the original election. Elections to be by ballot and by post.

Considerable discussion ensued on the question of proportional representation of various interests and the faculties. On the question being put to vote there was not an overwhelming majority in favour of any proposal out of several, which were put forward. The question of the composition of the Senate which was already decided the previous day was, therefore, again taken up. As a compromise it was finally decided that the Senate should consist of 150 members, viz., graduates 25; public bodies 25; Legislative Council 5; Educationists 55; Co-opted 10; and nominated 30.

The composition of the Syndicate was then considered and the recommendation of the Reform Committee was accepted with the difference that of the ten members elected by the Senate one must be a headmaster, and that half the members of the Syndicate should retire in rotation every year.

The Senate then adjourned to 3 p.m. on Saturday.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF BENGAL'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

CALCUTTA, Jany. 13.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to appoint Hon. Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K.C.S.I., C.S.I., I.C.S., to be Vice-President of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bengal.—A. P.

KING'S APPROVAL OF APPOINTMENTS

DELHI, Jan. 13.

A communique states:—

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to extend the term of office of Hon. Sir B. J. Maynard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., as a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of the Punjab for a period of six months and to approve the appointment of the Hon. Khan Bahadur Mian Sir Fazli Hussain, Kt., to be a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of the Punjab in succession to the Hon. Sardar Bahadur Sir Sundar Singh Majithia, Kt., C.B.E., on the latter vacating his office.

SIR G. F. DE MONTMORENCY.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has also approved of the selection of Sir G. F. de Montmorency, to succeed Hon. Sir H. J. Maynard as a member of the Executive Council when the latter vacates office at the end of his extension. In the meantime, Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency will continue on his office of Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.—A. P.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

The India Office announces that Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, who will meanwhile continue to serve as Private Secretary to the Viceroy has been selected to succeed Sir John Maynard at conclusion of the latter's tenure of office as a member of the Executive Council of the Punjab on 3rd July.

The King has approved of the extension of Sir John Maynard's term of office from 3rd January to 3rd July and also the appointment of Sir Fazli Hussain as a member of the Executive Council of the Punjab in succession to Sir Sundar Singh Majithia.—Reuter.

LARGE SLIPS ON NILGIRI RLY.

The Traffic Superintendent, Coonoor sends the following wire under wate 14th:—

Owing to large slips at mile 10/1 through running on the Nilgiri railway is not possible for about 8 days. Nos. 192 and 94 trains will run in ascending and No. 93 in descending direction from the 15th instant for transhipment at mile 10/1—A. P.

HELP NATIONALISTS TO UNITE

MR. KELKAR'S MESSAGE TO HORNIMAN.

Mr. Horniman has received the following letter from Mr. N. C. Kelkar:—

"Dear Mr. Horniman,

"I am glad you are back and once more amongst us. I have noted what you said about the want of unity among political parties in India and sincerely expect you will be of some use in bringing back the different nationalist groups on a common platform.

"Your Sincerely,
N. C. KELKAR."

Poona, Jan. 13, 1926.

MRS. BESANT'S GRATITUDE

MESSAGE TO "ENGLISHMAN"

Mrs. Annie Besant has sent the following telegram to "The Englishman" with regard to Mr. Horniman's return to India:—

"As Mr. Horniman was sent out of India under the Defence of India Act, which has long lapsed, I welcome his return. He and I did not agree on all points, but we were both workers for India's right to Home Rule. I cannot forget that he came to Madras to offer help when Lord Pentland interned my colleagues and myself for claiming India's right to self-Government. I take it for granted that he comes hither to help India to win her freedom along the lines he previously adopted, and I do not consider that strong language justifies a man's exile when it is unconnected with revolutionary activity."

VISWA BHARATI EXHIBITION

MR. HORNIMAN ENTERTAINED

Mr. B. G. Horniman, who paid a visit to the Viswa Bharati Exhibition on Thursday night, was received with great ceremony at the gates by the organisers with a band and a squad of volunteers. Mr. Horniman was conducted to the shamiana where among those present were Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. J. F. Karaka, Mr. M. K. Adad. Mr. Chhaganlal Nanavaty etc.

Mr. Horniman was treated to a variety entertainment the first item being the music and dance by dancing girls from the South. It was an artistic performance and the maypole dance they gave was very much appreciated by the audience. It is a real treat to hear Miss Nilamma the famous songstress from Mysore. But the chief attraction was the boy musical prodigy Manmohan Chandra who is not only an expert in vocal music, but can handle most of the Indian musical instruments in a delightfully expert manner. His performance won him the hearts of his appreciative the audience. A Mysorean girl then treated the audience to a mystic dance. The entertainment lasted over two hours and there was not a dull moment throughout.

Mr. Horniman was garlanded by Mr Piswas and welcomed in a few words, and Mr. Horniman in as few words thanked the organisers for doing him the honour of inviting him there. The guest of the evening then went round the Exhibition which is getting more and more entertaining and instructive. A larger number of shops have now been opened by the many exhibitors from all round the country and a greater variety of articles are now being exhibited.

IN HONOUR OF MR. HORNIMAN,

At the Kohinoor Cinema (Edwardes Theatre), Kalbadevi Road, a special show in honour of Mr. B. G. Horniman will be given at 8 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday), when a film of Mr. Horniman's journey from Kalyan to Bombay in the special train and the procession in the city, will be shown along with other interesting films. The proceeds of the show will be presented by the proprietor of the Kohinoor Film Co. to Mr. Horniman in the form of a purse. Several leading citizens will be present on the occasion. Those wishing to be present at the ceremony should communicate with Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey, 51-53, Borah Bazar Street, Fort.

THE ETHICS OF REPORTING

To "The Editor of The Chronicle".

Sir,—Almost every man, woman and child with even a little grain of sense, knows well, how great, majestic, enthusiastic and cordial was the reception given to Benjamin Guy Horniman—the tried friend of our dear Motherland. Read whatever newspapers you like, except the "Old Woman of Boribunder" and you will find that whether they are nationalist or moderate, sectarian or cosmopolitan, they all are unanimous in their reports before the public, that Mr. Horniman received a most hearty welcome, overwhelming with joy and delight, by the citizens of Bombay. It is rather very awkward on my part, that I have to contradict with my pen the deliberately false statements made by the "Times of India" in regard to the procession, witnessed by hundreds of thousands people of Bombay, owing to my intimate friendship with Mr. Horniman. I thought that I should better ignore this mean and spiteful tactic of the Boribunder cracle, as I am quite sure that there will not be any effect upon the minds of its readers, who are capable of understanding the difference between a shining truth and a lamentable lie. However there are still many in the mofussil who are in the habit of reading this paper and who are likely, therefore, to be misguided by such perversion of facts and to such friends I would like to approach through the columns of your own paper by expressing my candid and impartial views on the subject.

Let me begin from their report about the reception he received at the Poona station. The "Times of India" in this connection says:—"Mr. Horniman evidently thinks little of Poona, for, when the Madras Mail passed through here early this morning, the returning journalist was fast asleep and his admirers from Poona City had to enter his compartment and awaken him from his peaceful slumbers to listen to their congratulations. *"About six of them managed to crowd into the carriage,"* whilst the remainder kept careful watch outside, which have made it impossible for any others to get near the door, although it is doubtful whether Mr. Horniman would have cared to have been formally interviewed under those conditions. *The crowd front Poona City was remarkable quiet, and there was neither shouting nor garlanding."*

Now I would request your discriminating readers to note the words marked in the italics and emphatically say that they are absolutely far from the truth. What it says about "about six of them managed to crowd into the carriage" "is not true. Every representative member 8, particular institutions was received into the car by Mr. Horniman and the First Class coupe which was occupied by Mr. Horniman, was over crowded. There were about fifteen to eighteen men in that small compartment and when the rush of the enthusiastic crowd increased Mr. Horniman took his seat on a chair just by the window to satisfy the eager crowd. Before doing so he had told me to give them a warning not to disturb the passengers sleeping, by shouting. He also said that he on his part would not address the anxious visitors with a view to avoid disturbance to the sleeping passengers in the train. Thus it was an act of commendable restraint and spirit of tolerance which kept everything quiet and in no way want of any affectionate regard for Mr. Horniman.

Then in the latter portion quoted in italics it has deliberately misguided its readers by distorting facts. It has stated that "The crowd from Poona City was remarkably quiet and there was neither shouting nor garlanding". I challenge the "Times of India" to prove that what it has stated contains even a particle of truth. Let me assure you, Sir, that he was profusely garlanded at the Poona station by each and every representative of the public bodies. I think the Railway Guard, Policemen and a fairly large number of visitors present at that awkward hour on the occasion will bear testimony to this statement. Your Special Representative's account also gives the lie direct to the mendacious mis-statements of the "Times".

Then similar spitefulness is exhibited by them in the same report as it says:—"The arrival of Mr. B. G. Horniman former editor of the 'Bombay Chronicle" at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, on Tuesday evening was a trifle chaotic. *"The crowd was not enormous; there were probably about a thousand people on the platform,"* but concentrated on the spot where he was to alight, they became a serious proposition for the handful of Congress volunteers who tried to keep a space clear. As soon as the train, decorated with a few faded flags, rolled into the station, the luckless volunteers were overwhelmed by a tidal wave of humanity". As you have editorially condemned the lie and as "Magnas Est Veritas" in your today's issue has similarly exposed its mean tactics, I do not want to discuss any thing further on that point. As I said above, all the local newspapers are unanimous in their acknowlergment of the great and enthusiastic welcome he has rightly received in Bombay. The Cinema Films specially taken on the occasion convey some idea of the magnificence of the Reception and I humbly commend the Editor of the "Times" to pay a visit to these films.

These are my grounds to say that the "Times of India" claiming itself to be "a leading paper of Asia" has deliberately insulted the public and our great leader and a tried friend, Mr. Horniman, for his fault of loving our dear Motherland and cheerfully undergoing innumerable hardships, sacrifices, humiliations and such other sufferings and it is now for my countrymen after this sort of experience whether to patronise the "Times of India" or other papers of that mentality.—Yours, etc.

CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY.

Bombay,
Jan, 14.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN BARODA

(Continued from page. 7.)

Vallabh." Shoth Chaganlal Vilamchand Mallora, who devoted large funds for benevolent works in Kathore District was presented with gold medal of the Darbar Mandal. Rao Bahadur Ghatge was presented with a gold medal of Rajratna Mandal and a jewelled ring for his valiant work as Police Commissioner in capturing notorious dacoits like Babar Deva, Mirkhan and others. Mr. Ganpatrao Vithalrao Gaekwad was presented with a gold medal for his services as Naib Suba of Dabhol Division and Mrs. Sharda Mehta another gold medal in appreciation of the interest she takes in educational affairs. Behen Sulochana Desai for her social service, Mrs. Kasshibai Herlekar for her educational activities, Mr. Sevaklal D. Parikh for his work in organising co-operative societies, Mr. Manibhai Narotambhai Desai were honoured with silver medals. The services of Messrs. Kishanji Ganpat, Ambalal Bapulal and Baburao Munshi were appreciated by the presentation of brass plaquettes.

SCHOLARS HONOURED.

Sir Manubhai, proceeding further, said "His Highness has always shown a desire to appreciate the work of those who have rendered distinguished services to art, literature and science in the country. Prof. Dr. Radha Kumud Mukerji of Lucknow University was the first to receive distinction at the hands of the Maharaja in 1923-24. Prof. Mukerji is being invested with the honour of crest jewel of History. It gives me very great pleasure to present him to the Maharaja. He has done research work in ancient Indian History and has earned Ph.D degree of Dacca University on his thesis on "Marine and Naval system in Ancient India." In honouring him His Highness has honoured an enthusiastic and learned scholar." Babu Famindranath Bose was invested with the title of Royal Sculptor in appreciation of his great work in sculpture. Lastly, Sir Manubhai congratulated Mr. Sampatrao Gaekwad on his debts towards the State having been reduced by Rs. 30,000 in view of his having made over to the State his personal property of Shri Sayaji Library, subsequently amalgamated with the Central Library. It was also announced that Mr. Sampatrao's bust would be set up in the library.

After garlands, flowers and 'pan-supari' having been distributed the darbar dispersed.

GARDEN PARTY.

(From our Special Representative.)

BARODA, Jan. 14.

The elite of the city responded to the Jubilee Celebrations Committee's invitation to a Garden Party arranged last night on the green extensive grounds of the royal palace. Nothing desirable was left undone which would go to enhance, the joy of invited guests. There were entertainments of every imaginable kind, tricks by jugglers, choice songstresses, music, dance, acrobatic tricks and swords play. As the royal family headed by the Maharaja walked from one tent to the other followed by guests, musicians and magicians commenced their performance while the Indian orchestra and the State band added to the liveliness and mirth of the party. The most thickly crowded tent was one where 50 dancing girls and 100 sarangi players performed the Jubilee karva dance to the intense delight and amusement of the visitors. After having partaken of sweets and tea party dispersed late at midnight.

The important durbar function is timed to take place this afternoon which will be the concluding item of these unforgettable jubilee celebrations. The Maharaja is expected to make an announcement having a close bearing on the administration of the State after performing the investiture ceremony.

BITTEREST CUP IN STORE ?

(Continued from previous page.)

under the indenture system in the earlier days.

Two articles have already appeared on the first point at issue dealing with the interpretation of Mr. Gandhi's phrase "vested rights" in the Smuts-Gandhi correspondence.

The articles seek to prove that these rights only referred to the Transvaal Gold Law Three of 1885 and quotes Mr. Gandhi's letter dated 7th July, 1914.—Reuter.

THE ACID TEST IN SOUTH AFRICA

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

The Asiatic Bill is on the anvil. It is a violation of Gandhi-Smuts Agreement, nay, it is a breach of Christ's commandments. The Government—Union, Indian and Imperial—is on its trial.

(1) Are Indians in Africa cannibals, that they are to be ostracised? Does the Union Government follow Jesus or Judas? Let us see.

(2) Are not Indians in Africa British subjects? If so, why does the Government of India hesitate like "Traders" and does not assert itself like "Rulers"? Is it nervous or callous?

(3) Where is the British Empire if Indians have no place to live in? Can any Emperor permit the squeezing out of his own loyal subjects from any of his possessions? No.

(4) And what is the League of Nations doing, when it perceives the threatened ousting of Indians from South Africa, all because that they are brown and thrifty? Is it a League of Nations, or is it to turn out to be a Clique of Covetous Powers?

The colour-problem of South Africa, if ignored by Britain, will grow in intensity and gravity at no distant date, and will recoil on the heads of those who are shirking it to-day. Britain, beware.

HIS MAJESTY'S OPPOSITION.

(Continued from page 7.)

now it is stated that the selection will go to another individual. Whatever the nature of the nominations, the attitude of non-officials in the reconstituted Council of State will not be that tame acquiescence in every Government policy and measures to which the country was regaled for five long years, but strong opposition to all bad measures and support only where Government is clearly in the right. Indeed, I learn that Mr. P. C. Desikachariar, an Indian who has been elected to the Council by Burma constituency, has already circularised all non-officials suggesting the necessity for the formaiton of a party of "honourable responsive co-operation." This circular is receiving attention of several non-official members, who, in all probability, will meet soon after the opening day, the 8th February. The necessity of a party was felt even in the old Council, when the Bengal Ordinance came to be discussed. At that time more than twenty non-official members met in Metcalfe House next to the Chamber and discussed the attitude to be adopted regarding the Bengal Ordinance Supplementary Bill. But for the fact that there was a salutary clause providing for appeal, the bill would have been opposed tooth and nail. Now, however, the formation of an Opposition Party is being seriously considered and will become an accomplished fact.

SKEEN COMMITTEE.

PROFESSORS' EVIDENCE.

DELHI, Jany. 13.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan, M.L.C., (Bombay) was the first witness before the Skeen Committee to-day. Examined by Mr. Sethna he said that a military career stood on a different footing from a civil career, and, therefore, there must be special schools for training boys at an impressionable age. To Captain Banerjee the witness stated that people would pay an additional tax if they were convinced of the necessity for it. They would willingly bear the additional tax in order to establish an Indian Sandhurst with the same paraphernalia as that of the English Sandhurst. There should be not one Dehra Dun College, but three or four such colleges in different convenient centres. The training in the Indian Sandhurst should last at least two years. A spirit of readiness to suffer hardships and even to die for one's country must be created.

Principal T. K. Shanani of the Samaldas College, Bhavnagar, was next examined. In answer to Mr. Ramachandra Rao he explained various forms of physical training that were being given to the students of the college. The University of Bombay was very shortly going to consider the question of compulsory physical training, but so far the training given in the Samaldas College was voluntary and yet there were traditions of a really good sporting instinct which was being kept up. The atmosphere for all this was favourable in Bhavnagar and this might be due to the excellent administration of His late Highness and of Sir Prabha Shanker Pattani. Indeed Major Zorawar Singh himself was a product of the Bhavnagar College.

PROF. KARVE'S EVIDENCE.

Professor D. G. Karve, of the Fergusson College, Poona, and an honorary second-lieutenant of the Indian Territorial Force, was next examined. He told Mr. Ramachandra Rao that the number of boys trained in the University Corps was limited. At the beginning of every month he received instructions from his Commander as to the number of vacancies, and within half an hour of the issue of the notice, the vacancy list was filled, and there were numerous students on the waiting list. There was a great desire among the students of Poona to receive a military education, not exactly as an end in itself, but as a means to discipline and formation of character.

There was no publicity regarding a military career. People knew very little about it. The local press did not publish anything. Perhaps the press did not know much about it.

The nomination of candidates for military training should not be by deputy commissioners as at present, but by an open competitive examination at the institutions. Commanding officers of the University Battalion should be empowered to recommend the admission of candidates to the entrance examination. Candidates so presented might be made to apply through the Governor of their province on condition that the latter exercised his authority to refuse to forward the application only on the grounds of personal disqualification. The witness opposed preparatory courses for military training, because such an arrangement contemplated the continuance of the present system of sending a limited number of Indian youths to Sandhurst to the exclusion of the Royal Military College, which must be established in the near future. Secondly, the examinations of the various universities and the training of volunteers in the Territorial Force supplied sufficient education for being directly admitted to the entrance examination of the military college.

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

The last witness to-day was the Rev. Dr. Meston of the Madras Christian College. Questioned by Mr. Ramachandra Rao the witness said few channels of publicity held out so good a prospect of bringing Sandhurst to the notice of men of the right stamp as the colleges of the universities. A university might play some part in the process of selection. For instance a university might appoint a selection committee with which would be associated the Commandant of the University training corps. For the purposes of South Indian young men it would be most convenient to look upon those who had completed the intermediate stage of their education as having passed through a good high school and as having had features of life similar to those prevailing in an English public school. Nearly one-fourth the number of students in Madras were now taking part in athletics. This was a development which could not have been anticipated ten years ago. The University Training Corps was a great asset, and they could fill every vacancy twice over. The witness did not consider that there was any defect inherent in the system of education in South India which might be regarded as accountable for the unsatisfactory position as regards the quality and the number of boys coming forward as applicants for Sandhurst.—A. P.

"FED UP!"

NOMINATIONS OF "DEPRESSED".

DEMAND FOR SUFFRAGE

A mass meeting of the so-called Depressed Classes was held in the Damoder Thakersey Hall, Parel on Thursday evening to consider the question of adequate representation for their classes both in the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Legislative Council. Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., presided on the occasion. The meeting was fairly well attended and those present took a keen interest in the discussion.

Mr. N. M. Joshi in opening the proceedings of the meeting thanked the audience for asking him to preside on the occasion. Under the present conditions, said Mr. Joshi, the so-called Depressed Classes could not be represented either on the Municipal Corporation or in the Legislative Council through the ordinary constituencies because the franchise was based on property qualification or on the basis of income. The so-called Depressed Classes were naturally devoid of both these qualifications, for few had property or paid rent as high as ten rupees to qualify them to vote. This state of things must be changed. Personally, he was an advocate of adult suffrage. The question of getting representation and with it a voice either in the local municipality or in the Legislative Council where questions concerning their life and existence were discussed was an important matter and has nothing to do with income or property. Continuing Mr. Joshi expressed surprise that when seats were reserved for comparatively more advanced backward classes no seats were reserved in the Legislative Council for the depressed Classes. His view was that under the present circumstances at least ten seats should be reserved for these classes, and they should be filled by election either through ordinary constituencies by reservation or by election through the organisations of these communities. Even if the method of nomination is to be continued the number of seats must be increased, and the nomination must be made on the recommendations of the communal organisations. Similar arrangement must also be made for the representation of these communities in the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Mr. Joshi made it clear that his taking part in the meeting should not be construed as partisanship of any particular section of the depressed classes. He agreed to take part in this meeting because he felt that Mr. Balu was a suitable person to be one of the representatives of the depressed classes. He would also wish a few others to be nominated along with him to represent the depressed classes who are obviously at present unrepresented.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following two resolutions were then adopted by the meeting:—

(1) "That this meeting requests the Government to nominate Mr. P. Balu (Balu Babaji Palvankar) to represent the Depressed Classes both in the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Legislative Council."

(2) "That this meeting do appoint the following gentlemen to wait upon His Excellency the Governor on behalf of the Depressed Classes for getting adequate representation of their interests in Legislative Council and local bodies:—

Messrs. P. Vithal, Gopal Deverukhkar, S. N. Kajrolkar, R. N. Vamnali, V. G. Vangr. G. V. Borokar, S. N. Shivtarkar, N. T. Jadhav, N. L. Gangavane, B. G. Bhatankar, B. Ambedkar, G. Kalokhe, B. Pawar, S. Marwadi and G. Parmar."

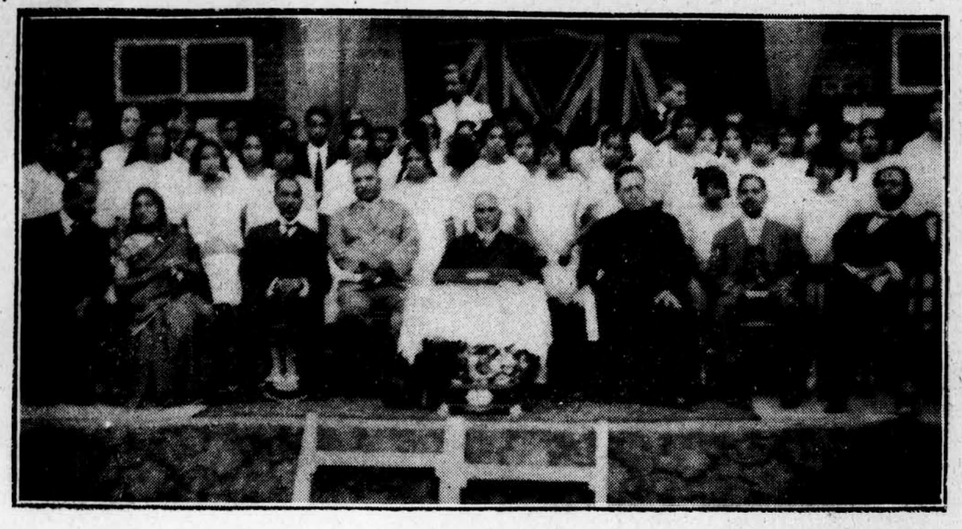
A number of membess of the so-called Depressed Classes spoke on these resolutions the burden of their song being that they were fed up with nominations and that it was high time they had adequate representation by election. However good and honest a man might be the fact that he was nominated by Government made him think, they maintained, that the interest of the Government and not of the classes he was asked to represent, was paramount with him. The principle of nomination should give place to one of erection.

A third resolution congratulated Mr. P. Vithal on his brilliant achievement in the last Quadrangular Tournament.

Mr. P. Vithal, who was present in the meeting, was garlanded on behalf of the so-called Depressed Classes and presented with a sisver cigarette case as a memento from Mr. Narayan Kajalgalkar.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

MR. BAPTISTA HONOURED.



A mass meeting of East Indian Catholics of Bombay, Salsette, and Bassein held on Sunday last in St. Peter's Church Compound, Bandra, at which a congratulatory address was presented on behalf of the East Indian Community to Mr. Joseph Baptista on his election as President of the Corporation of Bombay. The guest of the evening is seen seated in the centre of the photograph.

HOUSING OF POOR PARSEES.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

A view of the foundation laying ceremony of the Sorab Hall at the Poor Parsee Housing Colony at Dadar on Sunday last. The photograph on the extreme right shows Mrs. Palamcote, wife of the donor, Mr. Sorab Palamcote, addressing the gathering.

"A COMPELLING PERSONALITY"

INDIAN PRESS WELCOME TO MR. HORNIMAN.

"Swarajya" writes:—We can quite read the motive behind the way the Government acted towards Mr. Horniman. He was an incorruptible critic of official policy, trenchant, courageous, ruthlessly logical; it was not possible to silence him with patronage, nor give him back argument for argument; Mr. Horniman was impregnable in his own field. Nor on the other hand, was it possible to bring home publicly a charge justifying his expulsion; he was always within the four corners of the law. In this dilemma the Government cut the Gordian knot of its difficulty by deporting Mr. Horniman, but declining to prosecute him openly in a court of law. It was war time, and the Defence of India Act, a war measure was taken conveniently within reach; and the disgraceful act of forcing out of the country a peaceful citizen with an honourable record was accomplished all on a sudden under the implied false excuse of military necessity. It is evidence of the shabbiness of this trick that even when the war was over and the Defence of India Act passed out of vogue, the injustice done to Mr. Horniman remained unrepaired. To the public demand for removal of the ban, the only answer that the Government vouchsafed was to prevaricate and seek shelter in disclaimers and ambiguity. The Government of India threw the blame for Mr. Horniman's enforced exile on the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of State, when questioned in turn, threw it back on the Government of India. To-day, we rejoice that Mr. Horniman is once again back in our midst. But the rational question of the authority to whom we are indebted for this blessing is still shrouded in the deepest obscurity. Nor is any answer forthcoming to the anxious query, "Will Mr. Horniman be allowed to stay?" The enormity of the persecution inflicted against him hitherto has been matched only by the perplexing peculiarity on his re-entry. Hitherto, no formal act of reparation has been signed by any official authority. If Mr. Horniman is to-day on Indian soil, it is due to his own initiative and intrepidity. We can appreciate the official gesture of suffering him to land, but we cannot but condemn the graceless and even formless manner of its emergence. If the Government sought thereby to scale any tactical purpose, Mr. Horniman knocked that motive on the head almost in the very first public utterance he made in the country after landing. It is not a changed man that has wrought the miracle of the change in Government policy, but it is rather the insistent assertion of a personality of constant ideals that has compelled the British Government to change, albeit stealthily. The whole problem is put in a nutshell in these sentences in which Mr Horniman took the people of the city into his confidence yesterday:—

"Just by a little self-assertion, just by a refusal to be put down by bluff on the part of the police officers or their superiors, I have found my way in this country in spite of the combined efforts of the Secretary of State, of the Government of India, of the Government of Bombay and of the passport officers in both countries. I mean to remain here on my own terms to do what I like within the law, and to say what I like within the law, no matter how unpleasant and how shocking it may sound to the high intelligence of Sir John Hayward and people of that kind, and do these things as I did and say them as I said in the past."

The determination here is plainly and simply uttered. It is for the Government to decide whether it has anything to gain in persisting in its present mystifying reticence. When a grievous wrong is done to an honoured friend of the people, the power that has perpetrated it has nothing to lose by a confession of error.

UNDAUNTED BY PERSECUTION.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes:—We cordially welcome Mr. Horniman back to the land of his adoption. He has made the cause of India his own and has paid the penalty for it. He was socially boycotted by people of his race and has suffered persecution in the hands of the bureaucracy. But nothing has daunted him. Taken away by force from the bosom of India, he did not forget the mother for one moment, and has taken the earliest opportunity to come back to her. It seems Mr. Horniman left England without the knowledge or consent of the Home authorities, and the Government of Bombay only came to know of his arrival when he demanded permission to land. We have reasons to believe that the Governor of Bombay had sought the advice of Lord Reading. The Viceroy is soon leaving India and perhaps did not like that the agitator should be given an opportunity to again kick up a row. He has decided wisely. We wish only that the farewell mood had not influenced his judgment when he authorised the detention without trial of over a hundred Bengali gentlemen. Had people always remembered that they would have to depart sooner or later the world would have been a much happier place for mankind.

"AN ADOPTED SON OF INDIA."

"The Tribune" writes:—We extend a cordial welcome to Mr. B. G. Horniman who has just returned to India after six years' compulsory absence in England. Mr. B. G. Horniman is one of those Englishmen who have literally made India their home by identifying themselves closely not only with her general well-being but with, what is even more important at this stage, her struggle for liberty. The tie that binds him to the people of India is the closest and most indissoluble of all ties, the tie of a common suffering and a common sorrow. In welcoming him back to the field of his labours India feels as if she was welcoming home one of her own sons after a period of enforced exile abroad.

"A LOVER OF FREEDOM."

"The Servant" writes:—All's well, that ends well. The whole country will welcome Mr. Horniman back into the land of his adoption. His services to India and in the cause of her fight for self-respect have been numerous and invaluable. He is a lover of freedom and self-reliant politics. To the creation of an atmosphere helpful for the launching of Mahatmaji's Non-co-operation movement, Mr. Horniman contributed largely. The story of his persecution and the official vagaries in shutting him out of India is too fresh in the minds of our people to need recapitulation. We are glad that we find Mr. Horniman once more in our midst to help us in our nation-building work.

AN INDEFENSIBLE ACTION.

"Justice" (Madras) writes:—Times are changing, and rapidly too. The gentleman whose presence in India the authorities considered to be "undesirable", but a few weeks ago is in India now; yes, Mr. B. G. Horniman has returned to this dear land of ours. Why Mr. Horniman was deported from this country seven years ago is still a matter for speculation, although several untenable excuses have been put forward, time and again, by the powers-that-be to defend the indefensible action. But what is past is past; the wrong is righted however late, and let us rejoice over that.

"A PORTENT OF GOOD AUGURY."

"Sanj Vartaman" writes:—The same old fire, the same old dauntless courage and the same old independence are all there He is said to have grown old. No wonder. But age has not seemingly cooled his old fire, nor has it quenched his zeal for devoting himself in the service of India. "Seven years' detention had not altered his opinions by one inch or modified his views in any particular. It was his greatest ambition to see the achievement of India's freedom before he died and God willing, he would do all he could towards the abolition at the earliest possible moment of India's foreign domination. He made a fervent appeal to all parties in India to unite on a common platform without which India could not attain self-government for years to come." From this it will be seen that India commences the New Year in a right happy fashion. Horniman's return to India at the present moment is a most welcome new year's present that India could expect to get. The dead bones of Indian Nationalism require vigorously to be stirred up. Inter-communal bickerings and political factions and enmities together with the virtual retirement of Gandhiji from the political field, have made politics in India if not as dull as ditch-water, they have at least turned politics into a muddle and a byword for cynical banter and reproach. A political saviour was badly needed at the present moment, and we consider Mr. Horniman's return as a portent of good augury. Not that he will set the Hoogly or the Arabian Sea on fire, but with his accustomed zeal and clear conception of things and events he is expected to provide that natural fillip to the national life of the country that is at present so badly needed. Horniman is a born fighter. He is a hero of a hundred fights. He is a sworn enemy of humbug and injustice. He will not brook any nonsense in any quarter After an exile of seven years he returns in our midst with the halo of a martyr. His enemies wanted to crush him. By his indomitable courage he has crushed both them and their intrigues. To such a friend and champion of India, and to so brave a man, India offers a most hearty and a cordial welcome.

HIS WARM SYMPATHY FOR INDIANS

"Jame-Jamshed" writes:—Lord Reading will be thanked for one of his last acts which is one of deferred justice. Mr. Horniman is back among us. The event could have been brought about only through His Excellency's sanction. There may be differences of opinion with regard to his policy as a publicist. But none on the question of his remarkable and peculiar ability. He had to play the second fiddle in Calcutta and he was unable on his first arrival in India to give expression to his warm sympathy for the Indians. As soon however, as the late Sir Phirozshaw Mehta with an unerring eye to merit, invited him at the helm of the "Bombay Chronicle", Mr. Horniman found himself in his element. He infused fresh nerve and vivacity in the otherwise humdrum routine of of Indian journalism, without being vulgarly course or mawkishly sentimental. But for him the national movement would have languished considerably. Even here, on an issue of exclusive Indian concern, we most gratefully acknowledge the support of English souls like Mrs. Besant and Mr. Horniman. We hope that he will resume again his enlivening activities and arouse the Indians to a sense of the danger of Hindu-Moslem re-criminations which are more destductive of the future of the country than the slavish mentality to which along with Mahatma Gandhi he first called our attention. We trust that Bombay whose courageous Parsi baronet Sir Dinshaw Petit, has all along dared the displeasure of Delhi on Mr. Horniman's account, will not be deprived of his future career and personal presence.

"INDIA WELCOMES HER CHILD"

In the course of an editorial published in its issue of Tuesday last commenting on Mr. Horniman's return to India, the "Prajamitra and Parsi" says:—Mr. Horniman returns to-day to India after an exile of six years. Mr. Horniman had done "the great crime" of tearing away the purdah" that was dropped by the Government of India on the incidents connected with the Punjab riots and the Jullianwalla massacre, and so he was suddenly taken away from his sick bed to a steamer (and deported). The repeated requests made by Sabhas, Conferences and the Legislatures for undoing that great wrong fell on deaf ears. If the Horniman episode could be taken as an example or precedent, any Englishman who "places himself in a position similar to that of Mr. Horniman" could not remain in India, and no one can say with certainty that he (above-mentioned Englishman) would not be allowed to remain in India "only after his crime has been" proved in a court of law! We wish the Horniman episode will be the last as it is the first in India, and Englishmen—letting alone the question of looking to the rights of Indians in India—would be well advised to see that they enjoy the right (of trial in an open court) of which they are especially proud.

After referring to the vast and deplorable changes that have taken place in the political life of India during these six years of Mr. Horniman's enforced exile, the paper pathetically concludes:—To-day, the Permanands and Abdur Rahims are disseminating the poison of revenge, mandirs are being "demolished" (desecrated?) the cries of Sangathans and Shuddhis, of tanzeems and tablighs, are heard on all sides. If, to-day, the Muslim world was not "liking from its heart (an euphism for "hating"?) any one it is not "liking" Shraddanandji especially. To-day, the Reforms have failed, the hopes of India appear to have been shattered. In 1919, Bombay was "innundated with wealth" but that trade prosperity has vanished to-day. Mr Horniman enters the portals of a new and retrograde India. India is welcoming him as her child, and we are sure she will keep him as her own (child).

RAISE A PUBLIC FUND.

In the course of editorial comments on Mr. Horniman's arrival in India, the "Bombay Samachar" says:—Mr. Horniman's views during the period of his enforced exile have not changed. He hopes to re-enter into the public life here, and to free India from foreign domination. That is the greatest ambition of his life, and to achieve that he hopes to renew his old activities. This his hope constitutes our challenge to the irresponsible Bureaucracy. The enthusiasm and "life" created by the pen and speeches of Mr. Horniman into the mass of the Indians, as well as the Indian intelligentsia and leaders was unique. To enable him to resume his activities, it is necessary that the people should provide him with all means, and raise a public fund which should be placed at his disposal. Only by that shall we be able to appreciate his services to India. At the time when there is fusion in parties, Mr. Horniman's appeal for unity is suggestive. It is agreed on all hands that Swaraj cannot be attained without unity, and if the people of India help him freely the unity which to many seems to be a dream will be realised by his efforts.

FROM PLOUGH-BOY TO PRINCE

(Continued from page 6.)

tears. The second boy, Dada, like a matter of fact fellow, declared that he had come to Baroda because his relations had brought him there. Gopal, on his being asked the same question carelessly and pompously replied: "I want to be the Maharaja of Baroda" and the choice was made. The illiterate, rustic boy who had spent all his life in a bare, mud cottage in the poorest garb with no prospect for the future other than plodding behind the oxen in the furrow of his father's field eventually became the ruler of the State 8,000 square miles in area and peopled by two million souls. History records examples of men having risen to "White House from Log Cabin," poorest men having attained position of supreme power and prestige. The pages of history probably cannot unfold another example of a poor, unassuming, illiterate cow-boy ascending to the throne of a State as large as Baroda and conducting its administration efficiently and in a manner to elicit admiration from no friendly critics. People have not repented of Maharani Jamna Bai's choice and she has earned lasting gratitude of lakhs of souls.

Maharaja As Student.

The early years of the peasant-boy Maharaja were spent in learning as much as he could at the hands of able tutors and Ministers among whom was the late Sir T. Madhav Rao. Soon after began the struggle to be a real ruler. Like the Kaiser H. H. Sir Sayaji Rao also is reported to have said that one scabbard can hold but one sword or one den but one lion. The people of the State were fortunate that young and inexperienced as the Maharaja was, he was not intoxicated by power and help. He acquitted himself honourably and discreetly when questions of subtle diplomacy and baffling problems of administration confronted him. He expended his energies to the work of mastering the details of the levying and collection of land revenue and other cesses, the preservation of peace and protection of life and property and the administration of justice. The Maharaja is one of the most learned and well-read of the Indian princes. He has travelled widely and has gained much from his travels which he has utilised for the improvement of state administration. He has the shrewd penetration of discerning the right sort of man for the right job and some of those who held high office under him in the State subsequently distinguished themselves in the country in various fields of activity—men such as R. C. Dutt, Dadabhai Naoroji, Aurobindo Ghose, V. P. Madhav Rao, Mahomed Ali, etc. Even to-day it is the Maharaja's pet hobby to congregate around him men of genius and talent—a hobby which is not unmixed with evil in that the State has at times to pay too dearly for those rare commodities.

Achievements.

As one who has done a great deal to raise the lot of the depressed classes, to spread the light of education amongst them, the Maharaja has firmly established his claims as a pioneer of social reform movement in India. Probably the most useful measure which the Maharaja has promulgated is that which makes primary education of males and females free and compulsory throughout his domains. In this respect he has forged ahead of Indian Government. The Library movement is a unique feature of the State. It is a boast of the educational Department, supported by indisputable facts, that there is not a village of fifty houses but has a library housed in its own building. It is but a fitting corollary to the axiom of the spread of compulsory education. By bifercating civil and criminal justice the Maharajah has tried to make justice as pure and unadulterated as possible. Though the Maharaja has not paid sufficient attention to the problem of representative institutions it must be admitted that he was one of the first rulers to introduce the element of representation in a system which was one unmitigated autocracy. Many Indian States, no doubt, have gone ahead of Baroda in point of democratic institutions. That is indeed incomprehensible. Baroda with its widespread education, its technical institutions, central library with its ramifications far and wide, economical advantages arising out of fertility of soil and simple but enterprising and intelligent people is expected to remain in the vanguard of political, social and industrial progress. Every one hopes that the Maharaja's difficulties to inaugurate further Reforms are not insuperable. As a statesman, scholar and far-sighted ruler, the Maharaja has a reputation which no other ruler can claim. As a patriot the Maharaja has set an example in many directions by his educational and social reforms. India expects His Highness to raise his State to that political glory which can run parallel to his educational experiments. In a subsequent article will be shown what His Highness has done to ameliorate the lot of the peasantry from whom he has sprung and of which he should be proud.

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HIGH COURT.

HYDROPHOBIA EXPERT CLAIMS RS. 4,000.

FEE FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji.)

Vithalrao Appasahib Gaikwar ... Plaintiff.
vs.
Raghunathdas Morarji and another ..... Defendants.

The plaintiff filed this suit to recover Rs. 4,000 with interest from the 1st defendant as the principal and from the 2nd defendant as the surety on account of certain services rendered by him in curing the son of the 1st defendant of hydrophobia in or about July, 1924.

The circumstances out of which the suit arose were as follows:—

The plaintiff alleged that he had good reputation for curing cases of rabid dog bites and hydrophobia and that for several years he had been giving free treatment to the poor suffering from the said diseases. In or about July, 1924, the son of the 1st defendant was bitten by a rabid dog and he at the instance of the 2nd defendant who had knowledge of the plaintiff's skill sent for the plaintiff and agreed to pay Rs. 4,000 for treating his son. The 2nd defendant guaranteed the said payment to the plaintiff. Relying on the promises of the defendants, the plaintiff treated and cured the 1st defendant's son.

After repeated promises the defendants denied having agreed to pay the said amount. Therefore he filed this suit.

In the course of his written statement the 1st defendant stated that the 2nd defendant told him about the time of his son was bitten by a rabid dog that the plaintiff had represented to him that he had an effective treatment for the cure of hydrophobia and that the plaintiff was anxious to have an opportunity of demonstrating his skill in Bombay. On this the 1st defendant replied that he had no objection to the plaintiff seeing his son. Some time thereafter the plaintiff came to Bombay at his own accord and not in pursuance of an agreement with him. The plaintiff paid only one visit to see the 1st defendant's son in the company of the 2nd defendant. On this occasion the 2nd defendant told the 1st defendant that the plaintiff had come there only as a friend and on that occasion the plaintiff prescribed some treatment which was quite ineffective. The 1st defendant therefore denied that he had agreed to pay Rs. 4,000 or any other sum and denied the plaintiff's claim.

In the course of his written statement the 2nd defendant stated that the plaintiff had often represented to him that he had an effective cure for hydrophobia and that he was anxious to have an opportunity of demonstrating his skill in Bombay. The 2nd defendant when he heard about a rabid dog having bitten the 1st defendant's son, sent one Ramchander Lalchand to bring the plaintiff to Bombay. On this the plaintiff made exhorbitant demands for the purpose of a charitable hospital which he said he intended to start in Navsari. On the 2nd defendant's refusal to accede to the plaintiff's demands the plaintiff came to Bombay of his own accord and stayed with him. On that occasion he took the plaintiff to the 1st defendant's place on the express understanding that the plaintiff was not to claim any fees. The treatment which the plaintiff prescribed to the 1st defendant's son was ineffective and the plaintiff himself subsequently suggested that the 1st defendant's son should be brought for treatment to Navsari as the medicine given in Bombay had not proved effective. However the plaintiff's suggestion was not followed. The 2nd defendant denied that he ever gave the alleged guarantee or that he was liable to the plaintiff.

The defendants therefore submitted that the suit might be dismissed with costs.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad instructed by Messrs. Mulji Pradhan and Pereira appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. H. J. Kania instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co. appeared for the 1st defendant.

Mr. Jinnah instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co. appeared for the 2nd defendant.

The hearing of the suit is going on.

SUIT AGAINST SCINDIA CO.

TO PREVENT ENHANCEMENT OF DIRECTOR'S QUALIFICATIONS.

A suit has been filed against the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., its Agents and Directors by one Navnitlal Chhabildas a shareholder for an injunction restraining them from passing the resolution, proposed at the last ordinary general meeting, enhancing the qualification of a Director from shares of the value of Rs. 30,000 to shares of Rs. 75,000.

In connection with this suit Mr. P. H. Vasavada, Advocate, instructed by Messrs. Choksey and Co., appeared before Mr. Justice Taraporewalla at the High Court, and applied for interim injunction.

The plaintiff stated that the sixth ordinary general meeting of the Company was held on 12th December last. At that meeting after the other business was gone through, a resolution was proposed to the effect that "the qualification of a Director shall be the holding of the shares of the nominal value of Rs. 75,000 instead of Rs. 30,000, as at present." Votes were then taken on the resolution, which showed that a large majority of those present were against it. A poll being demanded, the Chairman adjourned the meeting to Saturday the 16th January, 1926 for taking the same.

The plaintiff further stated that by Article 90 of the Memorandum of the Co. it is provided that the qualification of a Director shall be the holding of shares of Rs. 30,000, and by the above resolution it is attempted to alter the Article. The object of the supporters of the resolution was to stop new directors being elected from the shareholders and to centralize the management of the Company in the hands of a few friends of the agents. No notice specifying the intention to propose the resolution at that meeting was ever given.

The plaintiff submitted that the Articles of the Company can be legally altered only by a "special" resolution at an "extraordinary" meeting held for the purpose after due notice as required by law. The above resolution was, therefore, "ultra vires" and illegal as being in violation of the provisions of the Indian Company's Act.

Under these circumstances the applicant prayed (1) for a declaration that the above resolution and all proceedings in respect thereof were "ultra vires" and illegal and (2) for an injunction restraining the agents and directors of the Company from proceeding with the business of passing the resolution by taking poll.

After hearing Mr. Vasavda, His Lordship issued a rule against the defendants to show cause why the injunction should not be granted, and fixed Friday the 15th instant for the question of interim injunction to be argued.

AN INSOLVENCY PETITION.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT TRANSFER OF PROPERTY.

An application was made before Mr Justice Tarapore walla at the High Court by one Mulji Ranchhod Ved, a sharebroker, against Vasanji Mulji and Damodar Kalianji who were until lately jointly carrying on business as sharebrokers under the name of Vasanji and Damodar.

The Advocate-General with Mr. K. M. Munshi, instructed by Messrs. Merwanji and Kola, appeared for the applicant, while Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with Mr. M.A. Jinnah instructed by Messrs. Nagindas and Raghvayya represented the respondents.

The applicant stated that both the respondents were indebted to him in the sum of Rs. 40,000 odd in respect of certain share transactions. In order to defeat and delay their creditors they have departed from their place of business, and Damodar has left Bombay. The applicant alleged that both the debtors have suspended payment since June, 1925 and declared their inability to meet their liabilities, and for this act they have been declared defaulters by the Sharebrokers' Association. Further Vasanji had filed a collusive suit against his partner Damodar and had got a receiver appointed for the assets of the firm, and in this way the debtors had got all their properties transferred. They had also transferred a promissory note for Rs. 35,000 without any consideration for the same. The applicant further alleged that the debtors had also made a transfer of their immoveable properties to their relatives collusively and without consideration with a view to give fraudulent preference to certain creditors.

After the case had been argued at length, His Lordship reserved judgment.

A BROKEN ENGAGEMENT.

UNSUCCESSFUL APPEAL BY FIANCE.

The Hon. Justice Sir Amberson Marten and Mr. Justice Madgaonker disposed of the appeal preferred by Akbarali Abdulhussein Adamji Peerbhoy against the decision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate who had dismissed his complaint charging Karimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy and his daughter Sugrabai with having dishonestly kept his jewellery valued at Rs. 21,000.

The petitioner stated that in December, 1919 the first respondent entered into an agreement with him to give his minor daughter Sugrabai, (the second respondent) in marriage to him. In accordance with the agreement several ceremonies were gone through, and the petitioner gave Sugrabai clothes jewellery and cash valued at Rs. 21,000. The first respondent, as the father of the minor girl took charge of them. On the occasion of her birthday, the petitioner sent a diamond ring to her as a present. A few days later, Sugrabai wrote to the petitioner that her father had decided to break off their engagement, and had kept aside all the jewellery to be returned to him. She further stated that if the engagement was broken off she would commit suicide. In October, 1924 Sugrabai broke off the engagement at her father's instigation and the petitioner sent notices to both the respondents asking them to return his articles. The first respondent replied admitting the betrothal but denied any knowledge of such articles having been given. The petitioner, therefore, instituted criminal proceedings against them both, but on the intervention of some friends, was induced to drop the case on the articles being handed over to him. On examining the jewelleries by an expert, the petitioner alleged, it was found that a diamond ring was tampered with by substituting topaz in place of the real diamonds. The petitioner, therefore, filed another complaint against both the respondents. The Magistrate issued a notice calling upon both the respondents to show cause why process should not be issued against them. The petitioner alleged that the Magistrate discharged the notice without hearing sufficient evidence. The petitioner, therefore, filed the present application.

Their Worships rejected the application remarking that they had no reason to interfere with the considered judgment of the Magistrate. If the petitioner chose, he could seek redress in a civil court.

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

DELHI, Jan. 12.

The text is now available of the important resolution about the release of political prisoners which will be discussed in the Assembly on 26th January. It has been drawn by Mr. Mohamed Shafee, Mr. Yekoob C. Ariff, Mr. D. Belvi, Mr. Chimanlal and Mr. Rama Iyengar. The resolution has thus the backing of both the Swarajist and Independent parties in the Assembly. It reads: "This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he be pleased (a) to order unconditional release of all such convicted or under-trial political prisoners in Indian jails as have not been held guilty or charged with any act of violence and all political detenues whose trial in a Court of law is not contemplated (b) to order the release of all other political prisoners convicted or under-trial, provided that a committee consisting of two members elected by the Legislative Assembly and two members nominated by the Government recommended their release and (c) to allow the return to their homes of all Indian exiles in foreign countries, who are supposed to have been concerned in revolutionary movements in order to secure freedom for India on such reasonable and honourable terms as the Government may think fit to impose."

MR. N. N. WADIA'S SERVICES.

PIECEGOODS MERCHANTS TO GIVE ADDRESS

BOMBAY, Jan. 13.

The Millowners' Association has issued the following statement:—

We learn on the most reliable authority that a very influential Committee of local piecegoods merchants has been appointed to frame an address to be presented to Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., upon his return from England. The special purpose of the address will be to commemorate Mr. Wadia's work in connection with the suspension of the Cotton Excise Duty.

The address will be presented to Mr. Wadia on Monday next the 18th instant at a garden party to be held in the grounds of the Bungalow of the Maharaja of Bikaner, Belhive Nepean Sea Road, Bombay, to which it is understood the leading citizens of Bombay will be invited.

It is noteworthy that the first recognition of Mr. Wadia's eminent services comes from the consumers of Indian piecegoods.—A. P.

STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE.

DELHI, Jan. 12.

The Standing Finance Committee held its first sitting to-day and disposed of several items connected with the Budget of he Department of Education, Health and Lands. One of them was for Rs. 75,000 towards the expenses of the Paddison Deputation to South Africa. It is understood that the Indian members present objected to this unnecessary expenditure on the ground that there was no information which the Deputation would collect that was not already in possession of the Government and the public or that could not be obtained otherwise than by a Deputation. The item was thereupon withdrawn. To-morrow, the Committee is likely to discuss the budget items of the Home Department.—A. P.

TRADE UNIONS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala writes:—

"Fortunately the membership in some of the local Trade Unions is now on the rise, and the office-bearers are adding to their activities in order to impart further benefits to their men. Some time ago, a new system was introduced in the Bombay Port Trust Union by which the needy members could get needy loans of money from the Union on easy terms. Mr. Jhabvala was present at the meeting. The same system is now introduced in the Bombay Telegraphmen's Union by him and also in the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union. Good advantage is being taken of the system by the men, for it is a means by which to get free of the tyranny of the cruel creditor. Pathan, Marwari whose exorbitant rates of interest and stern demands for return of money have ruined the homes of so many labourers.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS

BOMBAY, Jan. 13.

The second session of the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress will be held in Delhi on the 19th and 20th of February next under the presidency of Lala Harkishenlal. The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna is the Chairman of the Reception Committee. Fees for members of the Reception Committee and Delegates have been fixed at Rs. 20/- and Rs. 10/- respectively.—A. P.

"THE TANATKAR."

This is a new fortnightly Marathi paper published at Vile Parle on the 1st of January and edited by Mr. Dattatraya Govind Kale. Judged by the first number, it seems to deal mainly with questions of local interest, that is, about the district of Thana and the adjoining territory, and touching wider questions briefly. In respect of politics it seems to cultivate a non-party attitude. It is well printed and its annual subscription is Rs. 2 only.

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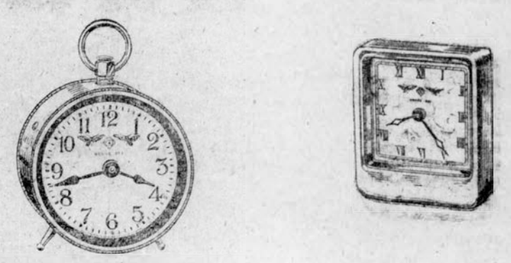
ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FACT THAT

"BEE" CLOCKS



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THE ANSONIA CLOCK CO.,
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and can be purchased from any reputable clock dealer in India.

The employment of the letter "B" in respect of any other clocks is an infringement of

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THE ANSONIA CLOCK COMPANY'S MANUFACTURE.

On JULY 31st, 1925, a perpetual injunction was granted in

THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, MADRAS,

against a vendor of cheap watches from selling clocks as "B" clocks in infringement of the rights of . . . .

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Start taking Sanatogen to-day and see how it will revitalize you, how it will overcome that debility and listlessness, how it will give you sound sleep at night and healthy energy in the day.

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G. I. P. RY. ADVISORY. COMMITTE.

PROCEEDINGS OF 19TH MEETING.

BOMBAY, Jan. 13.

At the 19th Meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, Bombay, held at Victoria Terminus on Thursday the 7th inst. the following subjects were discussed:—

3rd Class Concession Fares during the Christmas Holidays:—A member had asked whether the G.I.P. Railway were doing to give concessions of the same nature as those advertised by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. The Chairman said that the answer was in the negative. Concessions were introduced by railways, not with the intention of giving something to the passenger but with the intention of encouraging so many more people to travel so that the aggregate net revenue at the lower rates would exceed that at the higher rates. It was thought that the 3rd class fares for short distances were well within the limit of the 3rd class passenger's purse and he had come to the conclusion that a general reduction in fares was very much better for the public than the grant of concessions of which comparatively a few would get the benefit. The Railway preferred to spread the money they were handing back to the public over the public in general rather than give it away in limited concessions.

Reduction in Passenger Fares:—The Chairman advised the Committee that the sanction of the Railway Board had been received to his proposals with regard to the reduction of fares which would have effect from 1st April 1926.

(Important portions of these reductions and the explanatory note thereto appeared in this paper a few days ago).

Acceleration of the Bombay-Madras Mails.—At a previous meeting the Chairman stated that the question as to whether the movement of mails could be speeded up had been referred to the Postal Department.

A reply from the Postal Department was still awaited.

Timings of trains on the Central Provinces Railways was also discussed.

Bombay-Nagpur Express Train.—This matter was discussed at a previous meeting when the Chairman advised the Committee that the introduction of an express to Nagpur was fully justified and that the train would be put on as soon as the railway had the rolling stock available.

The Chairman stated that the railway were making every effort to provide the necessary stock, and that they hoped it would be possible to introduce the train from the 1st April 1926. The timings had been discussed at the Nagpur Advisory Committee meeting and the conclusion arrived at had been that the best timings would be about 20-30 hours departure from Bombay and 22 hours from Nagpur. The matter of the timings was not however finally settled as the Postal Department had to be consulted. It was hoped that when this train was introduced it would be possible to speed up the Nagpur Mail by about 1½ hours by cutting out some of the stopping stations.

Week-end Concession Tickets to Sholapur:—The Chairman stated that he regretted that he had been misinformed and had advised the committee at the previous meeting that concession tickets to Sholapur were not issued in pre-war days. Such tickets were issued before the War but whether they were a commercial proposition was a matter which the Railway still had to investigate. He did not think, however, that the conditions of Sholapur were such as to justify concessions of any class. It was not a holiday resort and it was only some such special condition that made concessions a paying proposition to the Railway. The Chairman said that his view was generally that if a reduction of fares, apart from any special traffic consideration, was decided upon, it was better to spread it over the general public by a reduction in the basis of charge than to give reduction to a limited public by special concessions. However, the figures of the Sholapur week-end traffic before the War would be examined to see whether they would lead to any conclusion and he would bring up the subject again.

Publication in the vernaculars of certain rules and regulations was also discussed.

Concessions to Cinema Companies:—This matter was discussed at a previous meeting and was again the subject of a general discussion when it was found that the Committee were equally divided for and against the grant of concession.

Concessions to Commercial travellers:—A member brought before the Committee the question as to why the commercial travellers were only allowed a limited weight for their samples at concession rates and why they were not allowed concessions in their fares. The Chairman promised to find out what the practice was on English Railways and to investigate the matter.

Conference Proceedings:—The Chairman gave the Committee a general idea of the business transacted at the Conference and the various classes of subjects dealt with.—A. P.

F, WARD ELECTION.

TO "THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—Now that Mr. Pothan Joseph has explained his position to his many non-Madrasi voters by his strong disclaimer of communalism or any other denominational ism—which most laudable action of his has all the more emphasised the desirability of Madrasis throwing all their votes in his support—I wish you will very kindly publish the following.

While I was calling upon my South Indian brethren to cast their votes solid in favour of Mr. Joseph, neither communalism nor any other dreadfulism was in my head; moreover I claim with all humility to be one who has hitherto not allowed even a corner either in head or in heart to these poisonous isms and I hope to have the necessary courage to be ever so. And yet there was a strong something in my head then, which is still there, and that was my firm conviction that in all such democratic bodies, as Municipalities, Legislatures etc., the truly representative character of any member with respect to his constituency can only be realised in proportion to his capacity to correctly understand the natural genius, inclinations and aspirations of his constituents, and when this capacity is capable of being cultivated by keen intellect combined with deep perspective, sympathy and imagination, it reveals in all its fullest bloom where there are in the representative, in addition to this cultivated talent and capacity, genius, inclinations and aspirations naturally identical with those of his constituents. While, therefore, in spite of this strong conviction, I being an out and out opponent of communalism, never wanted my Madrasi friends to roam about in search of such a representative, I could not resist the legitimate and innocuous temptation of timely drawing their attention to the fact that among the fruits that are already lying on the Election field, luckily one has, in addition to all the most essential virtues of being the ratepayers' representative, these natural qualifications which would usefully be availed of by my brethren in furtherance only of their most legitimate claim for the social amenities of this city. Because I am one of those who believe that the world-wide renown of Bombay as being one of the most beautiful cosmopolitan cities is not so much due to the attempt of our City Fathers at squeezing the diverse communities into relinquishing their inborn social habits and customs in favour of something universally acceptable as it is due to the providing of facilities, of course as far as possible, to all the communities alike to live up the scale of their natural traditions and genius. This makes the responsibility of Municipal Councillors extremely onerous in that the whole bedrock of sound civic administration rests almost entirely on their correct interpretation of their voters' needs, and if there is any section of this city's population, as undoubtedly there are, on whom either the Municipal vagaries have fallen heavily or the its amenities unapproachable by them, I think that a considerable portion of this state of affairs is attributable to the insufficient and inefficient representation of their cases in the Corporation. But, of course, we have the Congress Nationalist Party pledged to minister equitably to the needs of all and as we have in the roll of its nominees Mr. Joseph, who has the natural advantage referred to by me, I only wanted to urge upon my friends to contribute their share undivided in sending him up to the Corporation. This advantageous position of Mr. Joseph has got its usefulness to us only so long and so far as he is not a slave of communalism and I have commended this to the serious consideration of my friends and brethren only on the ground of his being thorough proof against the menacing canker of this ism.—Yours, etc.

K. N. RAMIER

That Ulcerated Leg

will heal up when the blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

"My Leg is now well."

Mrs. BARTON, of 15, Station Street, Ryde, I.O.W., England, writes:—"I suffered terrible agony for over two years with an ulcerated leg, and after being in hospital for seven weeks my leg was no better. It seemed that nothing would ever do it any good, so as a last resource my daughter decided to give me Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I am thankful to say that after the very first bottle I found an improvement in my leg, the pain was not so intense, the swelling went down and after taking seven bottles of your wonderful mixture, my leg is now well. I am able to walk about as well as anyone, and feel altogether better in myself."

Profit by Mrs. Barton's Experience and Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day.

Just as good for Abscesses, Swollen Glands, Piles, Eczema, Rashes, Boils, Eruptions, Gout and Rheumatism.

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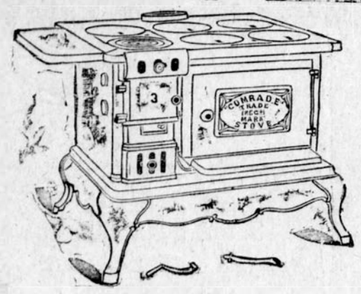

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ZANGI Rs. 6-4.

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BOMBAY, Preventive Officers' Bungalow, Vadali, 27-2-1924. The ZANGI Pen that you sent me this month has given me entire satisfaction and I am greatly pleased with it.

The Inklets that you have manufactured are the best that I have ever used. Now, kindly send me three more ZANGI Pens with three dozen blue black Inklets for each pen, three lever clips and four leather ZANGI protector packets, three for these pens and one for my pen.—Chandulal Lallubhai.

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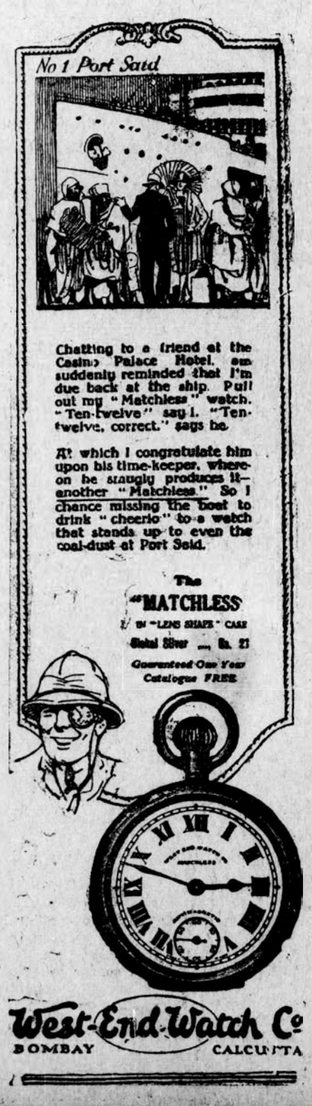
No 1 Port Said
Chatting to a friend at the Casino Palace Hotel, am suddenly reminded that I'm due back at the ship. Pull out my "Matchless" watch. "Ten-twelve" say I. "Ten-twelve, correct," says he.
At which I congratulate him upon his time-keeper, whereon he smugly produces it—another "Matchless." So I chance missing the boat to drink "cheerio" to a watch that stands up to even the coal-dust at Port Said.
The "MATCHLESS"
Solid Silver ... Rs. 21
Guaranteed One Year
Catalogue FREE
West End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

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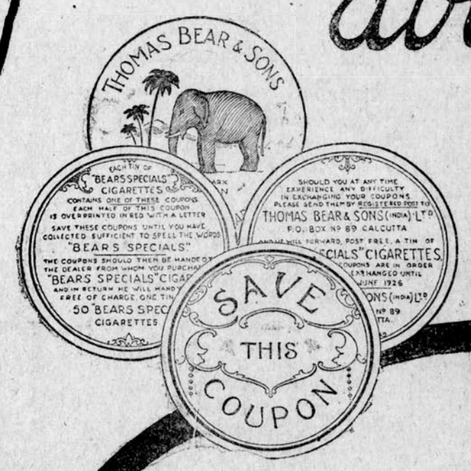

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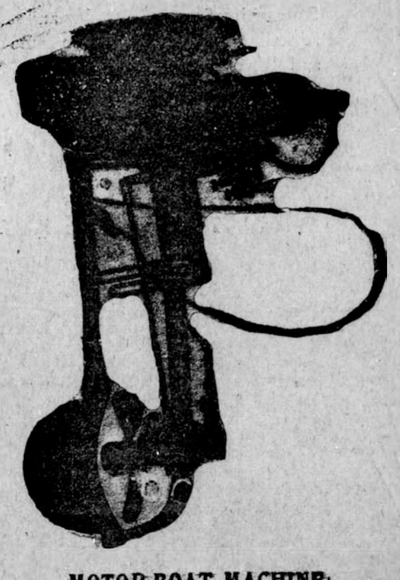
MOTOR BOAT MACHINE.

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